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ALTERNATE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 44/61 of 8 December 1989 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session. The present report is submitted in conformity with that request.

2. It should be recalled that, in resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, the General Assembly unanimously decided to launch the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution stated in particular that under the World Campaign the activities of the Organization in the field of human rights should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion, engaging the complementary activities of concerned bodies in the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations.

3. In resolution 44/61, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session a report on the current and proposed aims and activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. 1/

4. In that report, the Secretary-General noted that the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights coincided with a new phase of United Nations activities and efforts in the field of human rights. While the legislative process was by no means completed, it was evident that major strides in standard-setting had already been made. Today, the report stated, the implementation of the body of norms available in the field of human rights clearly constituted a United Nations priority. The reaching of that objective on a global scale would require information leading to awareness and knowledge of basic rights and freedoms, of the machinery available for the promotion and protection of those rights and of the role that the United Nations played in this crucial field. The Secretary-General also made a first assessment of the impact of world campaign activities. According to the in-depth evaluation of the Human Rights Programme, 2/ the interest of the general public in the United Nations human rights programme is at least twice as high as in other United Nations issues such as economic development or decolonization, and over three times higher than in the issue of disarmament. Human rights issues are covered to an unprecedented extent in radio, television, newspapers, and other written media. In this connection, the report emphasizes, the demand for United Nations human rights information material has increased considerably. It is evident that co-ordination within and outside the United Nations system offers the best chances of success for the World Campaign. There is a marked increase in participation in and general awareness of various sectors of the human rights programme, especially on the part of social workers, law enforcement-personnel, and media. In addition, the report notes an increase in the ratification of international human rights instruments by Governments and in the establishment of national offices dealing with human rights.

5. A major objective of the World Campaign is to build up a universal culture of human rights, one that clearly recognizes that human rights and fundamental freedoms are inherent in the human person without any distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In keeping with that objective, the United Nations, in parallel with its continuing efforts in the field of standard-setting and the further refinement of the law, and the priority attention given to the implementation process, is now placing greater emphasis on information and education, which represents a key to the universal implementation of the body of law available in this field.

II. CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Printed material

1. Information material

6. In paragraph 2 of resolution 44/61, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for information material on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact.

7. In keeping with that directive, the Centre for Human Rights continued the issuance of its information material. This material is distributed to national and regional human rights institutions, academic and research institutions, the media, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals. The issuance of the Fact Sheet series has continued.

8. At the time of the preparation of the last report (A/44/660 and Add.1), the following fact sheets were available in all six official United Nations languages:

Fact Sheet No. 1 Human Rights Machinery

Fact Sheet No. 2 The International Bill of Human Rights

Fact Sheet No. 3 Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights

Fact Sheet No. 4 Methods of Combating Torture

Fact Sheet No. 5 Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

9. Since the last report, the following fact sheets, formerly not available in all languages, have been translated:

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Fact Sheet No. 6	Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 7	Communications Procedures	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 8	World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)

10. The latest fact sheets are:

Fact Sheet No. 9	The Rights of Indigenous Peoples	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 10	The Rights of the Child	(English, French, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 11	Summary or Arbitrary Executions	(English)

Additional fact sheets under preparation this year include those on Human Rights Trust Funds, Right to Development, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, and the Administration of Justice and Human Rights.

11. Fact sheets are translated into the six official languages and distributed world wide free of charge. Demand is constantly growing, as a result of which the Centre for Human Rights has increased the standard print-run from 5,000 to 10,000 per issue. As of August 1990, several fact sheets have been reprinted (Nos. 1-8). Translations into local languages have occasionally been undertaken by non-governmental organizations and other institutions.

12. The Newsletter on Human Rights, begun in 1988, appeared three times in 1989. Three issues for 1990 are already available: January (vol. III, No. 1, ISSN 1014-4986); April (vol. III, No. 2, ISSN 1014-4986); and July (vol. III, No. 3, ISSN 1014-4986). The Newsletter contains articles on major human rights events, such as the work of the Commission and other United Nations bodies dealing with human rights. It covers United Nations training activities as well as consultations and workshops held by the Centre for Human Rights in various parts of the world. Constant features of the Newsletter are: United Nations events; interviews with experts in the field of human rights; non-governmental organization events and the book review. In connection with the non-governmental organizations, the Newsletter regularly provides information on meetings and other events. Another Newsletter is due to appear in January 1991.

13. Following a special issue on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the second volume of the Bulletin on Human Rights has been published, dealing with implementation of international human rights instruments and containing contributions from the following authors: Philip Alston, Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, M. C. Bhandare, M.P., Chairman of the fortieth session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Marc Bossuyt, Chairman of the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission

on Human Rights, Pierre Cornillon, Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, S. I. Gusev, First Deputy President of the Supreme Court of the USSR, Rosalyn Higgins, Q.C., Member of the Human Rights Committee, Julio Prado Vallejo, Chairman of the twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions of the Human Rights Committee, Joseph Voyame, Chairman of the United Nations Committee against Torture, and Halima Embarek Warzazi, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Both Bulletins are available in English and French.

14. A Bulletin on the role of non-governmental organizations is in the process of being published. Issues under preparation deal with special and ad hoc procedures in the field of human rights, with contributions from special rapporteurs, on the rights of the child, on human rights and humanitarian issues, and on human rights and refugees.

15. The series of ad hoc publications includes five issues:

(a) European Workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Past - Present - Future; Proceedings, Milan (Italy), 7-9 September 1988 (English);

(b) The administration of justice and human rights for East European countries; Report of a United nations Training Course, Moscow, 21-25 November 1988 (English, French);

(c) The Teaching of Human Rights; Report of an International Seminar, Geneva, 5-9 December 1988 (English, French);

(d) The effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States; Report of a Seminar, Geneva, 16-20 January 1989 (English, French);

(e) Applications of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights under the Optional Protocol by the Human Rights Committee (English).

The following issues are at various stages of the printing process:

(f) The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;

(g) International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights; Summary of Proceedings, Geneva, 26-28 July 1989;

(h) United Nations Training Course on International Norms and Standards in the Field of Human Rights; Summary of the meeting held in Moscow, 27 November to 1 December 1989;

(i) Compilation of National Legislation on Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(j) Global Consultation on the Right to Development; Summary of the Proceedings, Geneva, 8 to 12 January 1990.

16. ABC Teaching Human Rights, issued in February 1989, is now available in all six official languages. Other organizations continue to request large quantities. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for example, will distribute the publication to 2,300 institutions taking part in its Associated Schools Project in 98 countries. This publication is particularly in demand by teachers' organizations and educational institutions. The Centre is examining possibilities of this booklet being translated into and printed in non-official languages.

17. The Study Series on Human Rights now counts three issues, all of which are available in the six official United Nations languages. This publication is distributed to selected representatives of human rights institutions, academic and research institutions, the media, non-governemental organizations and to interested individuals and comprises the following studies:

(a) Right to Adequate Food as a Human Right, by A. Eide;

(b) Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief, by O. Benito;

(c) Freedom of the Individual under Law - an Analysis of Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by E. Daes.

Three new studies in the process of publication are on the Rights of Minorities; Human Rights and Mass Exoduses; and the Protection of Mentally Ill Persons.

18. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948, numerous language versions of the Declaration have been prepared. The Centre is currently checking the following versions: Amharic, Armenian, Assamese, Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Chamorro, Haitian Creole, Czech, Danish, Durri, Dutch, Esperanto, Faroese, Greenlandic, Gurmukhi, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Khmer, Korean, Kwassio, Lingala, Malagasi, Malay, Malayalam, Malaysian, Marathi, Marshallese, Mikmaq, Mongolian, Ndebele, Norwegian, Oriya, Palauan, Pashto/Pakhto, Ponapean, Rwanda-Rundi, Shona, Slovak, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tamil, Telegu, Thai, Tibetan, Trukese, Turkish, Urdu, Welsh, Vietnamese, Yapese and Zulu. The following languages have been checked: Albanian, Arabic, Aymara, Bemba, Bengali, Burmese, Cambodian, Catalan, Chinese, English, Estonian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Greek, Hausa, Hindi, Hungarian, Kaonde, Lao, Lozi, Lunda/Chokwe-Lunda, Luvale, Macedonian, Nepali, Nyanja, Oshiwambo, Persian/Farsi, Polish, Portuguese, Quichua, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Sinhalese, Slovene, Spanish, Tonga and Ukrainian. Since the last report, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in Afrikaans and Guarani. Additional language versions are being prepared.

2. Reference material

19. The reference publications of the Centre for Human Rights are addressed to a more specialized audience. They are also sales publications, and are as follows:

(a) United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights: This publication, which appears every five years, is the standard United Nations reference work in the field of human rights. The last issue covers the period from 1945 to 1988. Available in English, it will shortly be issued in French and other official languages. The addition of an index (ISSN 1014-5621), in February 1990, facilitates its use, particularly for researchers.

(b) Compilation of International Instruments is the basic United Nations standard collection of international instruments in the field of human rights. The last issue covers the period up to 31 December 1987. The Compilation is now available in all six official United Nations languages.

(c) Status of International Instruments in the Field of Human Rights includes more information on the human rights instruments referred to in the Compilation. A chart of ratifications appears every six months. The last available is of March 1990 (ST/HR/5). The next chart will appear as of September 1990. The Status is in the process of appearing in the other official languages as well.

(d) The Yearbook on Human Rights: The 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 installments are presently available, in English and French. The 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 issues are in preparation.

(e) Official Records of the Human Rights Committee (formerly United Nations Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee): volumes I and II of the 1981-1982 edition of the Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee have been issued in English. Volume I is also available in French. The 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 editions are in the process of being printed. The 1987-1988 edition is being finalized.

(f) Human Rights Committee - Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol (second to sixteenth sessions) was issued in February 1985, and is now available in English, French and Spanish. The second volume (seventeenth to thirty-second sessions) was published in March 1990 (ISBN 92-1-154074-7), and is available in English. French and Spanish versions are under preparation.

B. Training courses, seminars, workshops

20. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/61, the General Assembly noted the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomed the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights. Throughout 1990, the Centre has organized workshops, international seminars and training courses, mostly within its programme of advisory services and technical assistance, focusing, inter alia, on the

administration of justice and human rights, the reporting obligations of member States parties to human rights instruments and other related issues. These meetings have also been utilized to spread information and increase awareness of the objectives of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, thus making an additional contribution to the creation of a universal culture of human rights.

21. A global consultation on the Right to Development took place at Geneva from 8 to 12 January 1990. The purpose of the consultation was to focus attention on the fundamental problems relating to the realization of the Declaration on the Right to Development, including the identification of the mechanisms for stimulating the development process and the criteria for evaluating progress. Issues discussed included: the right to development as a human right; specific examples of the implementation of this right; realization of the right to development at the national level; the right to development and international development policies; implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development. The consultation began with a round table in which the following took part: E. Ballantyne, Secretary to the non-governmental organization Special Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization; A. Blanca, Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; K. Dadzie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; J. Martenson, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights; and A. Sene, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations Office at Geneva. Those addressing the consultation included: G. Abi-Saab, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; S. Aamin, Director, Forum du Tiers Monde, Senegal; T. Ansbach, Humboldt Universität, Berlin; M. Arruda, Co-ordinator, Alternative Policies on the Southern Cone of Latin America; P. M. Asiyo, member of the Kenyan Parliament; K. Attigon, Permanent Secretary, Association Africaine d'education pour le Developpement, Togo; R. Barsh, Director, Four Directions Council; L. Briones, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines; F. Canelos, Executive Secretary for Latin America Community Development Service, Lutheran World Federation, Geneva; A. Concado Trinidade, Legal Advisor, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil; K. Dalal, Rapporteur, working group of governmental experts on the right to development; P. De Waart, former member of the working group of governmental experts on the right to development; C. Diaz, International Centre for Law and Development, New York; A. Dieng, Executive Secretary, International Commission of Jurists; A. Eide, Director, Norwegian Institute for Human Rights; C. Eya Nchama, responsible for group of African History, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; K. Ginther, Head, Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz, Austria; P. Hamel, ATD Fourth World; J. Iguiñiz, DESCO, Lima; V. Kartashkin, Institute of State and Law, Moscow; T. Moses, Chief, Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, Canada; A. Pellet, Professor, University of Paris-Nord; B. Pityana, Director, Programme to combat racism, World Council of Churches; H. P. Rosing, Member of Danish Parliament; T. de Szentes, Professor, University of Budapest; B. Tampoe, General Secretary, Ceylon Mercantile, Industrial, and General Workers' Union, Sri Lanka; D. Türk, member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Also taking part were 10 United Nations bodies and 52 member States, as well as 40 non-governmental and 2 regional organizations.

22. As requested in resolution 1989/45 of the Commission on Human Rights, the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the consultation were submitted to the Commission at its forty-sixth session. 3/ The report states that democracy at all levels is essential to true development, in order to achieve a just social order. Peace, development and human rights are interdependent. Flagrant violations of human rights are barriers to the realization of the right to development. The criteria for development are: conditions of life; conditions of work; equality of access to resources; and participation. The report concludes with recommendations, including: action by States to implement the Declaration on the Right to Development through national policy and ratification of international human rights instruments; action by the international community to appoint a high-level committee of human rights experts to report annually inter alia to the Economic and Social Council on progress made in the field of human rights, and to initiate education on development; and action by non-governemntal organizations to co-ordinate implementation and assessment of national development plans, disseminate information, and create awareness.

23. A summary of the proceedings of the consultation is in the process of being printed, as part of the Centre's ad hoc series of publications.

24. The first Asia-Pacific human rights workshop was held at Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990. It was organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government. Among the topics treated were: the role and machinery of the United Nations in the field of human rights; national and regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; and the role of public awareness and opinion. Senior government officials from 23 countries attended: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Western Samoa. Also present were human rights experts and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The opening session was addressed by: Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Republic of the Philippines; Ms. Mary Concepción Bautista, Chairman of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights; Mr. Raul Manglapus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government; and Mr. Jan Martenson, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. The following experts were among those who took part in the workshop: P. Alston, Rapporteur, Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Australian National University; A. Bengzon, member of the Committee against Torture, and Secretary of the Department of Health of the Philippine Government; B. Burdekin, Federal Human Rights Commissioner, Australia; N. Ely-Raphel, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State, United States of America; P. Leuprecht, Director of the Human Rights Department of the Council of Europe; H. Mallillin, Commissioner, Philippine Commission on Human Rights; A. Mavrommatis, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations; M. Mulgan, Chief Commissioner, New Zealand Human Rights Commission; V. Muntarbhorn, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; P. V. Quisumbing, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs for the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government and Chairman of the Forty-sixth Commission on Human Rights; Y. Rechetov, Director, Department of Humanitarian Co-operation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics; K. Sinegiorgis, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations; D. Türk, member, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; O. Umozurike, Chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights. A summary of the workshop proceedings is under preparation.

25. On the last day of the workshop, a special session, "Children First", was held in order to launch the promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Effective methods of disseminating information about the rights of the child were discussed. President Aquino, together with other representatives of the Philippine Government, addressed this session, as did UNICEF and national human rights-oriented groups. Portions of the session were televised via two satellite link-ups, and broadcast on Asian television stations as well as world wide through the cable station CNN.

26. An international seminar on the role of the media in the defence and implementation of human rights took place in Sintra (Portugal) from 20 to 26 May. It was a joint initiative of the Centre for Human Rights and the International Academy for Development in Freedom, with the support of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. The general objective was to discuss interrelations between the media and the protection of human rights, and to propose steps to improve the situation in that field. Some 20 participants, all actively involved in radio, television and print media, came from countries of South and Central America, Africa and the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, and South-East Asia, to participate in discussions. Among the particular topics treated were: information about mechanisms and instruments for the defence of human rights, and how to use them; ways in which professionals in the media can contribute to public awareness and shed light on violations of human rights; furthering the effectiveness of media responsibility in the field of human rights. Dr. Manuel D. Loureiro, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Vice-President of the Social Democratic Party, officially opened the session, and the opening address was delivered by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. Other speakers included: E. Couto dos Santos, Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister, and Minister for Youth and the Media, Portugal, and B. Soeiro, Deputy Secretary of State to the Minister of Justice, Portugal. Participants included: M. Al-Biali, Chief, Middle East News Agency, Egypt; S. Barse, Journalist, Committee for the Campaign on the Rights of the Girl Child, India; M. Granovski, Journalist specializing in human rights, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, Argentina; M. Hussein, Journalist, "Women's Dawn", Pakistan; J. Martins, Co-ordinator of the project for the media, Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Uruguay; W. Mwotia, Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi School of Journalism, Kenya; J. Ramon Duran, Journalist, El País, Director of the Co-operative of Rural Journalists, Honduras; and J. Zada, Director, English Programme of Radio Jordan, Jordan.

27. A workshop on the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, was held at Ottawa from 17 to 20 June. It was organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice of Canada, and with the financial support of the Canadian Government. The workshop was designed to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between members and former members of the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the Centre for Human Rights, and senior government representatives from various countries, on the practices and procedures

of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol and substantive rights enshrined in the Covenant, especially with cases brought by individuals against their Governments. It was also an occasion to review, inter alia, the achievements of the Human Rights Committee, and the possibilities of further development and more effective implementation. Among the participating countries were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The opening ceremony was addressed, inter alia, by Kim Campbell, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada, and by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. Guest speakers included: F. Aguilar-Urbina (Costa Rica), N. Ando (Japan), V. Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia), J. Fodor (Hungary), R. Higgins (United Kingdom), A. V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus), R. Myullerson (USSR) and S. Wako (Kenya), members of the Human Rights Committee; P. Burns (Canada), member of the United Nations Committee against Torture; G. Coté-Harper (Quebec), former member of the Human Rights Committee; K. Herndl (Austria), Austrian Ambassador to Canada, and former Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights; J. Möller (Geneva), Centre for Human Rights; T. Opsahl (Norway), Norwegian Institute of Human Rights; and W. Tarnopolsky (Canada), Justice, Ontario Court of Appeal. A report of the workshop will be published in due course.

28. A national training course on the implementation of international human rights instruments and the administration of justice was organized at Montevideo from 9 to 13 July by the Centre for Human Rights and the Government of Uruguay. The objective was to create more awareness about the applications of and the obligations deriving from international human rights instruments in all officials involved in the protection and promotion of human rights. The workshop targeted law enforcement groups, prison officials and justice administrators. Specific topics discussed during the workshop, which counted over 100 participants, included: forced and involuntary disappearances; the American, European, and United Nations Conventions against Torture; the responsibility of judges and experts for the enforcement of international law at the national level; relations between international and national law with regard to obligations embodied in the conventions against torture; the duties of the judge while a sentence is being served, and the rights of the accused; the role of the police in safeguarding human rights; standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners. Guest speakers included: A. Artucio, former member of the International Commission of Jurists; J. Balbela de Delgue (Uruguay), former member of the Supreme Court of Justice; P. David, United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch; H. Espiell (Uruguay), Minister for External Relations, Government of Uruguay; D. García Sayán (Peru), member of the United Nations Working Group on Disappeared Persons; E. Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay), ex-president of the International Court of Justice; G. Lavedra (Argentina), member of the United Nations Committee against Torture; M. Mamohedano, member of the European Committee against Torture; M. Nuñez Pedraza (Spain), Ministry of Interior, Government of Spain; K. Tomasevski, World Health Organization; R. Zaffaroni, former judge of the Federal Court of Appeals, Argentina. At the conclusion of the workshop, it was decided that a national group would be set up, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to, inter alia, assess the progress in the field of human rights in legislation, policing, courts, and prisons, to disseminate information, and to promote training.

29. A national training course on the implementation of international instruments and the administration of justice was held at Asunción from 18 to 21 July. The Centre for Human Rights organized the training course in co-operation with the Government of Paraguay and UNDP in Paraguay. The objective of the course was to make persons involved in the promotion and protection of human rights more aware of the application of and the obligations deriving from international human rights instruments. Some of the topics that the course elaborated were: the United Nations system in the protection and promotion of human rights - comparisons with the Inter-American system; the two international Covenants and other instruments; the role of specialized agencies and the High Commissioner for Refugees in human rights protection; human rights and humanitarian law - the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminaiton against Women; the role of non-governmental organizations in the protection of human rights; the Convention against Torture; and the role of the police in upholding human rights. Participants, who numbered nearly 130, and included law-enforcement officials, lawyers, magistrates, officials of the ministries of Justice, Health, Education, Defence, and Interior, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations, were addressed, inter alia, by the following speakers: A. Artucio (Uruguay), former member of the International Commission of Jurists; L. Despouy (Argentina), member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; A. Gonzalez Martinez (Mexico), member of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; R. G. Lavedra (Argentina), member of the United Nations Committee against Torture; P. Nikken (Venezuela), member of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights; M. Nuñez Pedraza (Spain), Ministry of Interior; C. Swinarski, regional delegate of ICRC; P. Texier, member of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The importance of ratifying international instruments and applying their provisions at the national level was highlighted throughout the course. Valuable conclusions were reached allowing the concordance of aims between the two major systems examined: that of the United Nations and that of the Organization of American States.

30. A European workshop on international standards in the field of human rights took place in Kiev (USSR) from 24 to 28 September. It is organized by the Centre in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the USSR and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation and with the support of the Government of the USSR. The workshop is centred on: the international system for the protection and promotion of human rights; international human rights standards and mechanisms of protection at the individual and national level; the role and machinery of the United Nations in the implementation of human rights; the importance of public awareness and opinion in the field of human rights; and the teaching of human rights. The session is to be opened by the United Nations Under-Secretary General for Human Rights, and by representatives of the host Government. Speakers include: M. Abram, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations at Geneva; A. R. Andreychuk, Representative of Canada to the Commission on Human Rights; M. Bossuyt, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights; V. Boutkevitch, Director, Institute of International Relations and International Law; F. Burchak, Chief of the Department, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukranian SSR; S. Chernichenko, member of the

Sub-Commission; J. Gilder, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights of the United States; L. Joinet, member of the Sub-Commission; Y. Kolossov, Professor of International Law, Institute of Internatonal Relations, Moscow; P. Myullerson, member of the Committee on Human Rights; V. Vasilenko, Professor of International Law, Kiev University.

31. A workshop on human rights training and teaching for officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Justice, is scheduled to be held at Lisbon from 1 to 6 October. The workshop is organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Portuguese Government and the International Centre for the Teaching of Human Rights and Peace. The objective is to familiarize the participants with: the United Nations system on human rights - monitoring machinery; the concept of non-discrimination and different United Nations working groups; terminology relating to regional systems for protecting human rights; regional organizations for protection of human rights; fundamental objectives and implementation of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child; terminology relating to the teaching of human rights; international instruments concerning human rights education; presentation of methods for teaching the rights of the child. The workshop is intended for Portuguese-speaking government officials from various ministries dealing with human rights and professionals involved in education. The following countries have been invited: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Guest speakers will include: P. Freire, Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Sao Paolo; A. Fonseca, Director, Institute Padre Antonio de Oliveira, Lisbon; J. Goncalves Saraiva, Portuguese section of the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace; Z. Magalhaes, Portuguese Ministry of Education; J. Miranda, Professor of International Law, Lisbon; M. Prindezis, International Centre for the Teaching of Human Rights and Peace; D'Almeida Ribeiro, United Nations Rapporteur; Ambassador C. Rodriguez, Department of Foreign Affairs, Brazil; M. Santos Pais, Ministry of Justice, Portugal; M. Salema, member of the European Parliament; L. Sacramento, Judge at the Supreme Court of Mozambique.

32. An international seminar on Political, Historical, Economic, Social and Cultural Factors contributing to Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Apartheid will be held at Geneva from 15 to 19 October. This seminar is within the framework of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. On the agenda are the issues of: causes and current manifestations of racism - historical, economic, political, social, and cultural causes; interrelationship of the causes; and possible recommendations. The perspectives of the following vulnerable groups will be used to examine each item: ethnic and racial groups, indigenous populations, migrant workers and their families, religious groups, and women. The United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights will deliver the introductory statement, and among the experts addressing the seminar will be: E. I. Daes, member of the Sub-Commission and Chairman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations; A. Eide, member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; P. Lauren, Director, Mansfield Center, University of Montana, United States of America; P. Quisumbing, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippine Government, and Chairman of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights; M. Ramphela, South African Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Capetown, South Africa; H. Sekyi,

Professor of International Law, Ghana; U. O. Umozurike, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Calabar, Nigeria, and Chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

33. Other workshops and training courses will be organized before the end of the year.

C. Fellowships and internships

34. Since the establishment of the fellowship programme in 1956, some 950 fellows have been trained by the Centre. During 1990, the fellowship programme of the Centre for Human Rights awarded 30 fellowships to individuals from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands (Aruba), Paraguay (2), Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Venezuela, Uganda and Zambia. The programme has been recently restructured so as to make it more effective. Fellows have undergone training in Geneva by senior staff of the Centre and have assisted in the work of ongoing human rights bodies, such as the Human Rights Committee. In addition to their activities in Geneva, fellows spent two weeks in Strasbourg, France, at the International Institute of Human Rights, where they attended lectures on the American human rights protection system, the African Charter for Human and Peoples' Rights, and the European system. In Geneva, fellows attended lectures by senior representatives of ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO and ICRC. The Centre maintains close contact with fellows after they have finished their training, and keeps them on its mailing list.

35. Throughout 1990, some 100 interns have worked at the Centre at Geneva and in the New York Office. The interns work under the supervision of senior staff members of the Centre's sections on all major substantive issues and provide valuable assistance in connection with research as well as with the organization of meetings.

D. Co-operation in the organization of and participation in training courses, workshops, and other activities

36. Throughout 1990, the Centre for Human Rights, in addition to participating in inter-agency meetings, has co-operated in the organization of or actively participated in a number of conferences, workshops, seminars, and consultations held in different parts of the world in order to highlight, inter alia, the aims and objectives of the World Public Information Campaign. Among such events, some of which are scheduled before the end of the current year, are the following:

- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: Social Change and Criminality in Tunisia, Tunis;

- Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers of the International Commission of Jurists: seminar on the independence of the judiciary in India, New Delhi;

- Comité International pour le respect at l'application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples: premier séminaire international sur l'information et l'education des droits de l'homme en milieu rural, Bangui;

- Université de Genève: four conferences on human rights, Geneva;

- ATD-Quart Monde: 12ème réunion annuelle - la Grande Pauvreté et Précarité économique et sociale, Geneva;

- University of Georgia School of Law: "The United States Constitution and International Human Rights Instruments - breaking the political logjam", Athens, Georgia, United States of America;

- International Abolitionist Federation: Thirtieth International Congress, Geneva;

- Arab Institute for Human Rights: training course on the protection and promotion of human rights, Tunis;

- International Commission of Jurists: meeting on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Geneva;

- Danish Helsinki Committee and the Minority Rights Group: conference on minority rights - practices and policies in South-East Europe, Copenhagen;

- European University Institute: Conference on Torture and Inhuman and Degrading Treatment, Florence;

- Raoul Wallenberg Institute: seminar on human rights, humanitarian law, and refugee law, Lund, Sweden;

- Seventh Annual Social Work Day at the United Nations, New York;

- The American Forum for Global Education: Staff Development Programme on Human Rights, New York;

- West European Refugee Group of Airport Chaplains: meeting on evolution of the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers, Geneva;

- Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights: meeting on universal acceptance of the International Bill of Human Rights, New York;

- World University service: Seventieth Anniversary of the World University Service, Geneva;

- African Commission on Human Rights: Seventh Session, Banjul, the Gambia;

- Hanns-Seidel Foundation: Second International Conference on Human Rights, Rome;

- International Centre of Sociological, Penal, and Penitentiary Research and Studies: international seminar on human rights in the East and in the West, Messina;

- International Institute of Humanitarian Law: conference on movements of people - new developments, San Remo, Italy;

- Council of Europe: Seventh International Colloquium on the European Convention on Human Rights, Copenhagen, Oslo, and Lund;

- Institut Henri Dunant: Latin American seminar for heads of Penitentiary Administrations, San José;

- International Institute of Humanitarian Law: seminar on humanitarian issues in the contemporary world, Berlin;

- Andean Commission of Jurists: Second course/workshop on international human rights protection, Lima;

- European University Institute: summer session on human rights, Florence;

- L'Union des Jeunes Avocats au Barreau de Thonon-les-Bains: les mécanismes internationaux de protection des droits de l'homme et du droit communautaire, Evian-les-Bains, France;

- International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences: Fifth seminar on human rights - their application and teaching in the Arab world; Siracusa, Italy;

- International Institute of Human Rights: conference on relations between world systems and regional systems of human rights protection, Strasbourg, France;

- African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies: Meeting of the Governing Council, Banjul, the Gambia;

- Centre International de Formation à l'Enseignement des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix: session internationale sur le droit à l'éducation, Geneva;

- Institut international des Droits de l'Homme: système de protection des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies et ses institutions spécialisées; Strasbourg, France;

- Friends World Committee for Consultation, Quaker United Nations Office, Summmer school: talk on the United Nations and Human Rights, Geneva;

- University of Chile and Chilean Society of International Law: conference on new dimensions in the protection of individuals, Santiago;

- New York City Board of Education: conference on human rights, New York;

- Non-governmental organizations Committee for Human Rights: seminar on implementation of international human rights standards, New York;

- Children's International Summer Villages: talk on the United Nations and human rights today, Lyon, France;

- International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap: "Turning Rights into Realities - Tenth World Congress", Paris;

- World Council of Indigenous Peoples: International Conference and Fourth General Assembly of the WCIP, Tromso, Norway;

- Inter-American Institute of Human Rights: curso - la protección juridica de los derechos en Naciones Unidas, Costa Rica;

- Parliamentarians for Global Action: Eleventh annual forum of PGA, Geneva;

- Four Nordic Human Rights Institutes: Sixth Nordic Seminar on Human Rights, Turku, Finland;

- International Institute of Humanitarian Law: Round Table on current problems of international humanitarian law, San Remo, Italy;

- Annual Department of Public Information Non-governmental Organization Conference: "A World Safe for Children", New York;

- International Abolitionist Federation: congress on exploitation of prostitution - violation of human rights - "Children, the first victims", Geneva;

- Union of Lawyers of the USSR, Ministry of Justice of the USSR, and the American Centre for International Co-operation: Soviet-American Conference on problems of law regulation of economical relations, Moscow;

- International Commission of Jurists: seminar on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Siracusa, Italy;

- World Federation of United Nations Associations: Twelfth Regional Conference of European United Nations Associations, Stockholm;

- Council of Europe and the Government of Malta: symposium on Constitution designers for emerging democracies in Eastern Europe, Malta;

- Institut de Formation en Droits de l'Homme du barreau de Paris: Deuxième Session des Centres et des Instituts des Droits de l'Homme, Paris;

- Centre International de Recherches et d'Etudes sociologiques, penales, et penitentiaires: cours de haute spécialisation pour les forces de police, Cyprus;

- University of Calgary Law Faculty: "Human Rights in the Twenty-First Century - A Global Challenge" Conference, Banff, Canada;

- International Institute for Human Rights Studies: Fortieth Anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights, Trieste, Italy;

- City of Linz, Austria: unveiling of a Human Rights Fountain in commemoration of the city's 500th anniversary as the capital of the Federal Province of Upper Austria;

- Jawaharlal Nehru University: World Congress on Human Rights, New Delhi.

E. Finance

37. The Centre for Human Rights, in line with its publications programme for 1990, continues to publish information and reference materials. The budget available for these activities in 1990 was $US 107,000. 4/ Given the already limited resources of the Centre for Human Rights, the Centre was not able to undertake a number of projects within the framework of the World Public Information Campaign because of lack of funds.

III. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

38. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 44/61, the General Assembly called upon the Department of Public Information, that has primary responsibility for information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote system-wide information activities in the field ofhuman rights. In pursuance of this mandate, the Department carries out a co-ordinated multi-media approach to ensure the effective coverage of human rights activities as well as world-wide distribution of relevant information materials to specific audiences directly and through the 67 United Nations information centres and services around the world.

39. In addition to the activities spelt out in the note by the Secretary-General to the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights on the Development of Public Information Activities in the Field of Human Rights 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General to the twelfth session of the Committee on Information, entitled "Activities of the Department of Public Information" (A/AC.198/1990/2 of 12 March 1990), the Department has continued to produce and disseminate information about United Nations activities pertaining to human rights. The following are some of the major activities recently undertaken by the Department.

40. In May 1990, the Department appointed a focal point in the Communications and Project Management Division to co-ordinate the activities in the field of human rights. In these activities, the Department continues to utilize all its available facilities including, inter alia, radio, television, film, press, publications and periodicals, press kits and press releases, press conferences, briefings for

non-governmental organizations, guided tours for visitors, United Nations information centres and services, to fulfil its mandates regarding human rights and related issues.

41. Many activities of the Department were aimed this year at promoting the rights of the child, on the occasion of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, on 20 November 1989, and of the entry into force of the Convention, on 2 September 1990.

42. The Department provided technical arrangements for media coverage of the World Summit for Children, held at Headquarters on 29 and 30 September 1990 - a major event that provided new political weight to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

43. "A World Safe for Children: Meeting the Challenge in the 1990s" was the theme of the 1990 Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information (DPI) for Non-governmental Organizations held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12-14 September 1990. A record 1,100 NGO representatives from 60 countries analysed and examined the critical factors affecting the world's children. Immediately following the event, a four-page "Conference Summary and Special Report to World Leaders" was presented to all 160 Permanent Representatives to the United Nations as an urgent plea for action to the approximately 80 heads of state expected to participate in the World Summit on Children on 29 and 30 September. The three-day conference was organized by the United Nations General Assembly as a prelude to the World Summit for Children. Meetings covered such topics as children's health; children's education; children as victims of conflict and exploitation, crime and substance abuse; and the role of the media in making the world safe for children. The speakers and panelists included senior officials from government, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations system and the academic community.

44. Among other publications of the Department, the June 1990 issue of Objective: Justice, an English-language biannual subscription and sales publication, carried an article on the Convention and reproduced its full text. The Department is also distributing world wide, through the United Nations information centres and services, 10,000 copies of the information kit on the Convention in English, French and Spanish produced by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Department is also producing, in the six official languages of the United Nations, the text of the Convention as a small, pocket-sized publication for world-wide distribution.

45. The Department is co-operating with the Sales Section at United Nations Headquarters on the production of an illustrated book for children on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This publication would be the same format as the children's book on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was launched on Human Rights Day in 1989.

46. The Department is also planning a special activity to mark Human Rights Day 1990, on the topic of migrant workers, in conjunction with the anticipated adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on Migrant Workers and other activities at Geneva. Among other activities in observance of Human Rights Day

this year, the Department is assisting the International Task Force on Literacy and UNESCO in the preparation of an exhibit on literacy and a special presentation to the Secretary-General on 10 December 1990, and a seminar on literacy and human rights, to be held at Headquarters on the following day.

47. Some of the activities that United Nations information centres and services undertook in observance of Human Rights Day in 1989 and other related events in 1990 have been: mounting document, photographic and poster exhibitions; showing films for various audiences; producing background materials, fact sheets, information kits and newsletters containing articles on human rights and related issues; disseminating relevant information materials from Headquarters such as information and press kits, background notes, press releases, official documents and translating them into local languages; organizing or assisting in events, meetings, public gatherings and briefings; participating in seminars, panels and lectures for educational and other institutions; and interviews to local media. Similar activities will be carried out for Human Rights Day 1990.

48. The Department has continued to give full press, radio and television coverage to the proceedings of all United Nations intergovernmental bodies concerned with human rights, such as the Commission on Human Rights and its various committees and working groups, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture, and to the work of Special Rapporteurs in the field of human rights. As in previous years, the United Nations Information Service at Geneva has highlighted the work of the Commission on Human Rights, which held its forty-sixth session in early 1990 at the Palais des Nations. On this occasion, the Service, inter alia, accredited visiting journalists in addition to the permanent press corps accredited to the United Nations Office at Geneva; organized special press conferences; organized meetings and briefings for non-governmental organizations in connection with the session; issued press releases in the working languages on the session of the Commission and on the various human rights working groups; produced radio interviews; and provided for television coverage and other transmissions. The Service also provided coverage and the dissemination of information on the work of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

49. Several of the DPI series of feature articles issued during the year under the title United Nations Focus dealt with human rights and human rights-related subjects, including "Saving Lives in a Quiet Manner", on the work of the United Nations special rapporteurs and working groups on human rights; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and several dealing with women's rights, including, "Domestic Violence against Women: The Hidden Crime"; "Ending Discrimination: A Fundamental Right"; "UN Acts for Women's Rights", on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and articles on the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women. The articles, usually issued in English, French and Spanish, are sent to United Nations Information Centres and Services for placement in local newspapers and to non-governmental organizations for redissemination.

50. The Department's regular publications such as UN Chronicle, Yearbook of the United Nations, Development Forum and Africa Recovery, as well as Objective: Justice, devote many articles, including cover stories, to human rights issues.

The 1990 edition of Notes for Speakers, used by those who prepare speeches and briefings on the United Nations for general audiences, also contains one chapter devoted to human rights issues.

51. Over the years, the Department has published some 90 different language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a brochure. Ten language versions, authenticated by the Centre for Human Rights, will be printed in 1990-1991 by the Department.

52. So far in 1990, the Department has undertaken a number of reprints and new productions of human rights publications in the official languages. These include: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, DPI/15 (reprints in English, French, Spanish, as well as Haitian Creole and Indonesian); Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, DPI/714 (reprints in Arabic and Russian); Principles of Medical Ethics, DPI/801 (reprints in Chinese, English, French and Spanish; new productions in Arabic and Russian); Declaration on the Rights of People to Peace, DPI/844 (new productions in Arabic and Chinese); Outlawing an Ancient Evil: Torture - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, DPI/847 (reprints in English, French and Spanish; new productions in Arabic, Chinese and Russian); Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who Are Not Nationals, DPI/894 (reprints in Arabic, French and Spanish; new productions in Chinese and Russian); Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, DPI/914, with new cover (reprints in English, French and Spanish; new productions in Arabic, Chinese and Russian); Declaration on the Right to Development, DPI/918 (reprints in French and Spanish; new productions in Arabic, Chinese and Russian); Human Rights: Questions and Answers, DPI/919 (new productions in Arabic, Chinese and Russian); Body of Principles for the Protection of all Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, DPI/969 (reprints in English, French and Spanish; new production in Arabic); Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, DPI/993 (in new design: reprints in English, French and Spanish; new productions in Arabic, Chinese and Russian); Human Rights and Social and Economic Development: A Selection of Publications, DPI/1028 (new productions in English, French and Spanish); and International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, DPI/1049 (new productions in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

53. The Department continues to produce information material pertaining to human rights and related issues as part of its regular weekly radio and television programmes in official and non-official languages. In addition to numerous short items on such issues as the rights of the child and interviews in its news and current affairs radio magazines, the Department produced during the first half of 1990 four special features on the "United Nations and the human rights situation in South Africa" in the "One South Africa" radio series, that is broadcast in English, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu. Human rights and related issues were also included in other Department news and current affairs radio programmes, such as Perspective, which are broadcast to some 350 radio stations world wide, and video and television programmes such as UN in Action and in programmes produced for CNN World Report, which are seen weekly in over 120 countries.

54. As part of the About the United Nations, an educational video series, a video and teaching guide on human rights related issues is planned for 1991. Work has begun on the production of a 30-minute documentary film on the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. The Department has also produced a video entitled, "Brushstrokes" in English, French and Spanish. This animated film on prejudice, which will also be produced in Arabic, is aimed at eliminating racial discrimination.

55. The Department is co-ordinating, in co-operation with the Canadian International Development Agency, the production of an international television series entitled Agenda for a Small Planet IV: Blueprint for the Future - Challenge and Response, which will address some of the pressing challenges of the twenty-first century, including those relating to human rights. The series, to be completed and launched in the fall of 1991, will deal with such problems as shielding the poor in periods of difficult economic adjustment, creating opportunities for the unemployed, finding sustainable concepts of social and economic development, extending health care services, and providing training to disadvantaged groups. This project is the fourth phase of the successful Agenda for a Small Planet television series launched in October 1978 at the request of the Joint United Nations Information Committee and conducted under the aegis of the Department in co-operation with several national and international agencies.

56. In addition to its work to develop new information products about human rights, the Department continues to conduct briefings for non-governmental organizations, to meet requests for documents and information materials about human rights and to develop contacts with the media. The Department, in co-operation with other United Nations offices and non-governmental organizations, continues to organize events such as seminars, workshops and panel discussions. It organized three panel discussions on human rights and social development issues in June as part of its Graduate Student Internship Programme and special briefings for teachers. Briefings on human rights issues are also part of its training programme for journalists from developing countries held during the General Assembly and during orientation programmes for newly appointed representatives of non-governmental organizations.

57. In pursuing its efforts to establish collections of basic United Nations information and reference material on human rights and fundamental freedoms at each United Nations information centre and service, the Department has circulated a questionnaire to them asking what human rights material they presently have. A list of basic information and reference material is being compiled with the assistance of the Centre for Human Rights. Thus, it will be possible to establish the continuing needs of the reference libraries of the centres and services so that appropriate materials may be provided to them, in addition to the regular publications of the Department.

58. It should be noted that in addition to the specific activities mandated in the programme budget of the Department of Public Information for the biennium 1990-1991 under the thematic item of "Human Rights", the Department continues to carry out related activities under other major human rights mandates in the areas of: social, cultural and economic rights as well as the rights of specific groups, and other issues that include, inter alia, activities against apartheid, the question

of Palestine, self-determination and decolonization. All related mandates of the Department are contained in the Programme Budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 5/

IV. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

59. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 44/61, the Centre for Human Rights is to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the directives of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the Campaign's activities. In this connection, the Centre continues to receive requests from Governments to undertake projects within the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme. These projects vary from country to country and include training, fellowships, expert advice, establishment of law libraries and law faculties, translation of international instruments into local languages, etc.

60. By paragraph 10 of its resolution 1990/53 of 7 March 1990, on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Centre for Human Rights, inter alia, to co-ordinate as necessary the relevant activities of the World Campaign within the United Nations system. Paragraph 14 of the same resolution emphasized the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights information and dissemination with those of other organizations, including ICRC, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and UNESCO. In keeping with this resolution, the Centre for Human Rights called the second inter-agency meeting on human rights issues, on 12 March 1990, to discuss and review joint projects and ongoing activities in the field of advisory services and technical assistance, and information and education on human rights. Potential areas of further co-operation were identified. A brief summary is given below. Ongoing consultations take place on a daily basis.

A. United Nations system

1. Department of Public Information

61. The Department of Public Information participated at the inter-agency meeting of 12 March 1990. Details of the activities of the Department regarding human rights are contained in section II above.

2. Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna

62. The representative of the Division for the Advancement of Women emphasized that advisory services and public information had been an integral and essential part of the Division and its predecessor's actions, for decades, both in the

context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Advisory services organized by the Division conformed to this close relationship and were in accordance with the mandates received from the Commission on the Status of Women, the General Assembly, the States parties to the Convention and its monitoring Committee. On invitation of Governments, the Division held two training seminars in 1989, one in Greece and one in Guatemala. The objectives were to increase awareness of the Committee, to assist Governments in implementing its provisions, to improve the co-ordination between national offices and to facilitate the preparation of country reports. One seminar in 1990 would be held from 2 to 12 September in the USSR to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention. Another seminar, scheduled for October in the Pacific region, was designed to encourage further ratifications. Other seminars dealt with the priority themes adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women to implement the Forward-looking Strategies.

63. The Division for the Advancement of Women will continue to arrange each biennium, in the context of the programme of advisory services, specific seminars with regard to the Convention and the Forward-looking Strategies. In addition, the Division would welcome the opportunity to participate in training courses which the Centre for Human Rights is organizing within the public information campaign and would welcome assistance in the preparation of country reports. Such training courses could include experts from all treaty-based bodies concerning human rights as lecturers. While one or two days could be devoted to lectures concerning all international instruments on human rights, special workshops could be convened with respect to each of the human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

64. The need for co-operative endeavours with the Centre for Human Rights in the training Programme aimed at administrators of justice and other officials was also pointed out. It was suggested that in organizing international training courses for law enforcement officials the women's dimension should be observed. If discriminatory practices against women, particularly in detention, could be taken into account in the guidelines for instructing the police at the national level, then the police academies might form law enforcement officers who can better deal with this special problem.

3. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna

65. At the meeting of 12 March, it was pointed out that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, which is part of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, had a programme of activities involving studies and surveys, legislation, the formulation of standards and their implementation, technical co-operation and information. The special studies and surveys included such issues as capital punishment. As far as standards were concerned, up to the mid-1970s there was only one major instrument, on the treatment of prisoners. Since then, more than 14 such instruments have been developed, and there are some 14 more being

elaborated for the Eighth Congress. These quinquennial congresses, which have become intergovernmental events, are major international fora where new developments are discussed, and where Member States can exchange relevant ideas and experiences. For example, it was the the Fifth Congress, held at Geneva in 1955, that the Declaration for the Protection against Torture was adopted, approved the same year by the General Assembly; it was on the basis of that Declaration that work on a torture convention was started. Another example was the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials also initiated during the Fifth Congress, and approved by the General Assembly a few years later. Now there exist implementation guidelines for the Code, other instruments, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. There are also periodic reporting procedures, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control has the function of overviewing the implementation of the instruments adopted. There is also a network of regional and interregional crime prevention and criminal justice institutes, including an institute for research. An African institute has just been established in Kampala, Uganda, which is receiving some financial support from UNDP. The institute could assist African countries in the implementation of instruments relating to human rights in the administration of justice. There is also an interregional adviser who assists Governments in areas of special concern. Work had been done with colleagues in the Centre for Human Rights on the modalities for new projects to be jointly implemented. Emphasis was placed on the implementation of standards in practice on which a working group of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control was convened. Colombia was mentioned as an example of the importance of direct technical assistance and the advisory programme, particularly with reference to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, adopted by the Congress and endorsed by the General Assembly.

4. United Nations Development Programme

66. UNDP mentioned the joint letter to all United Nations resident co-ordinators (signed in 1989 by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and by the Administrator of UNDP) to encourage them to act as channels for the transmission of information in the human rights area, especially on the advisory services available for countries which have human rights concerns and which hope to obtain assistance from the international community. The Colombian situation is one in which UNDP had become involved in terms of funding such advisory services. In paragraphs 74 to 78 of the report of the Secretary General 6/ which was prepared for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, there is precise information on how the Colombian Government and Colombian institutions were able to work with UNDP. This can be taken as an example of the way in which the Centre for Human Rights is able to work together with Governments. The global consultation on the Right to Development as a Human Right, held at Geneva from 8 to 12 January of this year, was quite useful because it made possible the exchange of very wide-ranging experiences among governmental representatives, representatives of United Nations bodies as well as lawyers and non-governmental organizations which are very actively involved in the context of the right to development and other human rights. One of the simplest ways to multiply the benefits from such meetings is to share and disseminate its conclusions, as contained in the resulting

document. 3/ This documentation helps specialists in economic affairs to understand the social and cultural aspects conditioning any economic progress, especially in the poor countries. Taking fully into account these findings could greatly promote other dimensions of human rights. The December 1986 General Assembly declaration on the right to development undoubtedly has the potential to inspire development efforts. In this respect, 42 Governments - these are the least developed countries - will have an opportunity in September 1990 in Paris to discuss collectively this dimension of their problems. For the Centre for Human Rights and the various agencies represented here, and in particular for the Department of Public Information, such a United Nations conference can bring about genuine hope for the future, also from the viewpoint of economic development.

67. A main reason for the latter is the need for confidence, based on the sense of lasting personal safety and on the respect of property, by economic actors, to undertake investments and new activities: here is a valid rational for establishing an "état de droit" (supremacy of law). Conclusions of international conferences such as Porto Novo and Arusha supported by UNDP in 1989 are of course relevant. Popular participation is the corner-stone for both economic progress and human rights observance.

5. United Nations Children's Fund

68. UNICEF pointed out that its involvement in the field of human rights has been through its work to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This has been done in collaboration with non-governmental organizations through the Ad Hoc Group on the Drafting of the Convention, as well as with very close links with the Centre for Human Rights. Activities last year were numerous as UNICEF was gearing up to actively participate in the growing momentum to advocate for adoption of the text by the General Assembly. For example, a successful media seminar was held in collaboration with the Centre at Geneva, to sensitize journalists immediately before the debate in the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Indeed, the adoption has been widely reported in the press. UNICEF was also active in developing and disseminating materials, including a media kit prepared in collaboration with the Centre, and a briefing kit prepared in collaboration with a non-governmental organization, Defence for Children International. UNICEF field offices in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East have documented in their reports that they found the Convention to be a useful tool for promoting the cause of children, not only in the basic areas of UNICEF child survival and development, but also more widely. It has been decided that the Convention should be used as a framework for the situation analysis that UNICEF conducts, with its government partner, as the first phase of the country programming process, where the situation of children is documented to identify most urgent needs. In the immediate future, field offices will be advocating ratification with their government counterparts. Another way in which UNICEF is involved with the Convention is through its national committees. These national committees were very active in creating massive advocacy and awareness campaigns in the pre-adoption phase, and they will now continue to work for ratification. The topic of the Convention was included in the agenda of the annual meeting of national committees last year, as it will be again this year, demonstrating that child rights are an ongoing concern for their

advocacy activities, and their development education programmes in developed countries. To support all these social mobilization efforts, UNICEF has been involved in producing materials in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights, including a new information leaflet and a new information kit. In addition, UNICEF is developing with the Centre a commentary on the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the editorial task force and editors have been selected and the drafting has started. UNICEF also has been exploring how the training programmes, which are part of the Centre's Technical Advisory Services Programme, could include a focus on children's rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child would be one of the key themes of the forthcoming World Summit for Children to be held 29-30 September 1990 in New York.

6. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Division of Refugee Law and Doctrine

69. UNHCR stated that the last two years have seen the establishment of the human rights dimension in the refugee law and protection area within UNHCR to an extent which has not been possible previously and that UNHCR is now at the stage where it can build on that foundation. The relevance of the human rights dimension to refugee protection is firmly established. What is now needed is to assure that the human rights of refugees become an integral part of human rights in general and that refugees are recognized as one of the most dispossessed of all minority groups. The areas in which UNHCR collaborates closely with the United Nations and the Centre are in the advisory services and technical assistance areas, where both UNHCR and the Centre suffered last year from financial crises, which meant that it was necessary to cut back a number of these advisory services training programmes in the refugee and protection areas. Nevertheless, UNHCR did collaborate with the Centre on seminars and other activities and on one occasion the Centre participated in some refugee training work. Thirty-seven training seminars and workshops for government and other officials in the refugee law and protection area have been scheduled for 1990, though it is doubtful that funds will permit carrying out all these activities. Nevertheless, these plans provide an indication of the demand for this sort of activity.

70. UNHCR is particularly interested in close collaboration with the Centre on advisory services activities in Eastern European countries, where there have already been some discussions and collaboration in the context of refugee rights as being seen as an integral part of the wider human rights perspective. UNHCR is also following Sub-Commission issues such as the right to leave and the right to return - fundamental in the refugee context - and welcomes very much the proposal there for an open-ended working group to be established to pursue that issue. In addition, UNHCR has collaborated to some extent with the Centre on the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights by disseminating human rights information material. The High Commissioner hopes to strengthen further that collaboration. It was stated that 1991 will be the fortieth anniversary of both the establishment of UNHCR and the 1951 Refugee Convention (the bill of rights for refugees). Mention was made of the possibility of joint initiatives to commemorate these double anniversaries.

7. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

71. The year 1989 had been particularly important for the Institute for two reasons. First, a statute adopted by the Economic and Social Council confirmed the Institute's status as a United Nations entity and at the same time broadened its mandate. The State requires the Institute to carry out its original mission of conducting research on the prevention of crime by adding to it a new dimension, namely, the paying of due regard to the integration of crime policies within broader policies for socio-economic change and development and to the protection of human rights. The mandate, furthermore, was extended into the areas of technical co-operation and training. The second reason for the importance of last year is that the Institute was able to establish a genuine and concrete co-operative relationship with the Centre. In collaboration with the Centre, a two-week training course was held in Castelgandolfo, Rome, for 35 Colombian Magistrates, who discussed the problems of combating drug trafficking in the general context of organized crime with Italian Magistrates, experts from the Carabinieri, Polizia, Guardia di Finanza and the United Nations, and academics in the field. The Acts and Proceedings of the training course have been published (UNICRI publication No. 39). The Institute organized a workshop on the administration of justice in Latin America, which took place from the end of November to the beginning of December 1989 in Santo Domingo. The participants consisted of eminent experts, members of the judiciary and academics from the participating countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Italy, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay). On that occasion, as well as during a six-week training and research course for social operators held in Tunisia in January and February 1990, entitled "Social Change and Criminality in Tunisia", the Institute and the Centre collaborated closely. This has clearly demonstrated that co-operation between the two organizations is possible and desirable. The expansion of initiatives in the area of the prevention of crime and the administration of justice has an effective human rights aspect, which is extremely beneficial and has been well received by the beneficiaries thereof.

8. International Telecommunication Union

72. The Union stated that its basic multilateral treaty instrument is the International Telecommunication Convention. Last year it had been decided to separate that instrument into a constitution and a convention. The preamble to the present Convention, which will be incorporated into the new constitution, recognizes the growing importance of telecommunications for the preservation of peace and for the social and the economic development of all countries. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was cited, inasmuch as it referred to the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and the efforts of UNESCO concerning the need to recognize the right to communicate as a more explicit provision concerning this aspect were acknowledged. The three main activities of the Union - regulation, standardization and development - are carried out with the view to maintaining and extending international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all types. The Union's regulation and standardization

activities are intended to promote the globalization and the universality of telecommunications by ensuring the world-wide interconnectivity and interoperability of telecommunication networks. The Convention recognizes the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services and charges would be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference. The Union attaches great importance to the world-wide development of communication infrastructures. One of the present goals of ITU is to bring the whole of humankind within easy reach of the telephone. World-wide availability of and access to telecommunications should facilitate the exercise of the right to communicate, including the specific right to inform and to be informed. In addition, ITU is considering the choice of "telecommunications and human rights" as the theme for a future world telecommunications day.

9. International Labour Organisation

73. The ILO, recalling the support expressed by the Director-General of the ILO to the joint letter on human rights and United Nations activities by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, said that from its Constitution and its Declaration of Philadelphia, the ILO is deeply committed to the principle of respect for the rights of the individual as an essential and dynamic factor of socio-economic development. The human rights dimension accordingly is an essential element to keep in mind in all technical co-operation activities. The ILO has taken steps recently to strengthen the link between standards and technical co-operation. Revised instructions were drawn up in 1987 in order to integrate more effectively the design, implementation and evaluation of technical co-operation projects with relevant ILO standards and to ensure and promote their implementation. A recently published ILO brochure explains the role of "ILO standards for development and social justice" through technical co-operation projects. A fact sheet on "Human Rights and the ILO", first issued in 1968 (International Human Rights Year), has been regularly updated and is now in the process of being reprinted. It places ILO standards and technical co-operation in relation to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Many other ILO publications also deal with various rights falling within the Organization's area of concern, including basic freedoms (freedom of association and freedom from discrimination and forced labour) and many other rights in economic and social fields. There is a need of material for wider public information and dissemination. The ILO would be glad to consider co-operation with the Centre and other specialized agencies and organizations concerned in producing basic public information material on specific subjects (e.g. the protection of children, equality of women), spelling out in simple terms the basic provisions of instruments and the relevant procedures and bodies for the promotion and protection of the rights in question. Regarding seminars and training courses, the ILO would be glad to pursue and develop co-operation with the Centre, in providing briefings to their respective human rights fellowship recipients and trainees. Regarding country projects, the ILO would be glad to co-operate with the Centre and sister agencies, particularly in the case of countries receiving attention from the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations or ILO bodies. Monitoring bodies can play a very helpful role in encouraging Governments to have recourse to

advisory services and technical assistance on problems of observance of human rights. More generally, two specific areas appear to call for a strengthening of action at this juncture. First the protection of children - a perennial priority and on account of the recent adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The ILO envisages a symposium on child labour, to be organized in collaboration with UNICEF and the participation of the Centre and other organizations, as well as other measures for a campaign on this question. Another area for action concerns indigenous peoples. The ILO Conference adopted last year the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) which revised the earlier Convention No. 107. The ILO Conference also passed a resolution on ILO action concerning indigenous and tribal peoples. This resolution in particular urges collaboration by international organizations in developing activities to achieve the aims of the Convention and action by the ILO to facilitate co-ordination of such efforts. Preliminary contacts have already been made and the ILO is making arrangements for a group of organizations to meet in May to discuss action and co-operation in this field. A meeting between UNESCO and ILO is scheduled in early April and co-operative arrangements will be reviewed at the end of March with the new Director of the Inter-American Indian Institute. Finally, the ILO referred last year to possibilities of joint human rights projects, particularly in cases of countries having undergone recent institutional changes. Possibilities for action by the United Nations system have opened up at great pace and momentum in recent months. Co-ordination of action would no doubt enhance the overall effectiveness and impact of technical co-operation for human rights in the countries concerned.

10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

74. UNESCO noted that in recent years the co-operation between the Centre and UNESCO has increased significantly, not only in a formal sense but also in terms of implementation. This year and for three years to come UNESCO is concentrating on those human rights which fall within the competence of the organization, such as the right to education and the right to culture. UNESCO has been comparing the texts of various human rights documents to identify useful definitions concerning the right to culture and the right to education. In addition, UNESCO is exploring what kinds of social conditions and public services are necessary to implement these rights. For the purpose of inter-agency co-operation it is useful to clarify again how predecessors defined these rights and how in the present context these rights can be implemented. UNESCO has been updating certain documents related to human rights. The first one was on human rights documentation that covers not only the United Nations system and regional organizations but also non-governmental organization publications. Participants have been asked to send UNESCO materials which can be published in a booklet. Also, UNESCO is improving its documentation of human rights teaching and research institutions. All universities and other institutions specializing in human rights research, education, and documentation are to be included. UNESCO will try to expand the coverage of these institutions and has asked for information on names of new institutions dealing with human rights teaching, information, and research. UNESCO is also publishing bulletins for teaching of human rights.

11. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

75. It was mentioned that from the point of view of the immediate focus of this meeting, UNRWA activities are not directly engaged in teaching or advisory services in the field of human rights. However, as an operational agency which provides services to over 2.3 million refugees with their various problems, including problems in the field of human rights, UNRWA's experiences are not without interest. UNRWA has been established to provide direct assistance to Palestine refugees displaced and left without the means of livelihood after the Arab-Israeli hostilities of 1948. The agency provides services in the fields of education, health, and social welfare: The valuable assistance and technical advice provided by UNESCO in the field of education and WHO in the field of health, with regard to the work of UNRWA, was acknowledged. There are about 357,000 students attending 630 UNRWA schools scattered over Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. UNRWA promotes the enjoyment of human rights by helping people live more meaningful lives until an appropriate and just solution is found to the Palestinian question. In particular UNRWA's education programme has made people more aware of their rights as human beings. UNRWA reviews continually its traditional work methods and activities to ensure that they are responsive to current needs. In this regard for example, UNRWA has significantly increased its medical programme in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and has also substantially increased its international staff component in these two areas. It is hoped that this international presence will reduce the level of violence and enable the staff to defuse the tense situations.

12. United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

76. The Department is very much an action-oriented department and has a mandate from the General Assembly to execute technical co-operation projects in its field of competence, which does not specifically touch on human rights. The areas in which the Department is primarily competent, both substantively and administratively, are: natural resources, economic development planning, public administration and social development. The Department has specialists in the field of human rights and humanitarian law. The Department's assessments of human rights are primarily in the field of implementation and specifically in fellowship administration. At Geneva, the Department is represented by an office called the Technical Assistance Recruitment and Fellowship Office, which has had the opportunity to assist the Centre for Human Rights with the administration and management of human rights fellowships. Over the past few years, there have been approximately 30 to 35 fellowships per year. Last year there was a considerable increase, and 56 fellowships were administered on behalf of the Centre. The Department could also serve as a co-ordinating link for other agencies in the United Nations system. In the field of training fellowships, the Department has been responsible for a biannual meeting of Senior fellowship officers in the United Nations system. The Department implements practically 5,000 fellowships per year, making it the largest fellowship operation in the United Nations system. The Department is also very active in the field of recruitment of experts and consultants, and occasionally these activities touch directly upon human rights.

In the field of social development, the Department has recruited and appointed experts in many fields, including criminology and crime prevention. In the field of legal and related work most of the Department's expertise does not lie in the field of human rights. However, the Department does have a roster including such experts. In addition, it is active in various areas outside of fellowships and recruitment, most notably the purchase of equipment, which appears to be relevant to human rights. It is very anxious to assist all United Nations agencies active in human rights, especially in action-oriented areas with the identification and provision of experts and consultants, as well as in the co-ordination of fellowship programmes.

13. World Health Organization

77. WHO emphasized the right to health as one of the fundamental human rights. In regards to human rights, problems have not risen markedly in recent years, except in the case of AIDS. WHO stands against any attempt to discriminate against people who are ill with either AIDS or HIV. With regard to the International Conference against AIDS in San Francisco in June 1990, WHO adopted a very firm attitude that it would not participate in the Conference unless the United States Government allows the entry into its territories of participants who have AIDS. WHO expressed the hope that an arrangement could be found that would enable the organization to participate in the Conference. The Director-General of WHO has emphasized the fact that the achievement of the objectives of WHO concerning health requires a struggle against social inequalities, including the reduction of the gap between the rich and the poor. While there can be no development without a minimum level of public health, the opposite is also true; there can be no progress in public health without a minimum level of development. The importance of the human rights component is obviously linked to both development and health. Specifically, WHO has been trying to promote greater efforts in favour of the least developed countries with regards to sanitation. Information and education are of particular importance since individuals should be encouraged to become aware that the right to health is a fundamental human right. WHO's activities are aimed at promoting that right by trying to reduce inequalities and discrimination of all types to the extent that they have harmful effects on the level of health. With regard to information and communication in particular, WHO is ready to co-operate even more closely than in the past with the Centre for Human Rights and any organization that works in this area.

78. The Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) of WHO stated that it enjoys a fruitful co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in the campaign to protect the human rights and dignity of people infected with HIV and people with AIDS. A resolution of some two years ago stated that the success of any AIDS prevention campaign is dependent at least in part on the ability of member States of WHO, and therefore of the United Nations, to recognize and protect the human rights and dignity of people with AIDS and HIV. This co-operation was seen as an ongoing process which is constantly expanding, and therefore became a programme of co-operation which involved the advisory services programme of the Centre, including a seminar on the need to prevent discrimination against people with AIDS. An expert was made available to the advisory services programme for the benefit of Governments and non-governmental organizations and experts interested in

human rights questions. Her activities have led a number of member States to come to the Centre and WHO seeking advice on legislation that they were planning in the field of AIDS and seeking comments on legislation that they had passed perhaps before they had attained a full awareness of the implications of AIDS and the impact that it could have. Thus, there is both a review of AIDS legislation as well as a new wave of legislation based on increasing knowledge that science is gathering about this particular disease. WHO has also benefited from the Centre's particular expertise in the holding of an international consultation on AIDS and human rights which took place in Geneva at the end of July 1989. AIDS is simply pointing out many of the human rights considerations that need to be taken into account with respect to a great many other diseases. The AIDS case has pointed out to specialists in mental health, people working in sexually transmitted diseases clinics, and people working with maternal and child health care programmes, how important human rights standards can be to furthering their work. And so WHO is not concentrating exclusively on AIDS when it consults with the centre on human rights questions. Rather AIDS is used as an initiator, a door opener, to a lot of other disease programmes that need to take a fresh look at what human rights can mean to the success of their programme. In addition, the report on AIDS consultation would be of invaluable use to national legislatures around the world as they plan their AIDS legislation and to human rights groups who want to monitor the attitude of societies and Governments to the diseases against international human rights norms. The GPA has discovered anew the importance of the human rights standards set by the United Nations in its many conventions as a foundation against which health programmes can proceed and can indeed proceed more effectively then they would otherwise.

14. United Nations Centre Against Apartheid

79. The Centre Against Apartheid devotes all of its work to the field of human rights, because the question with which it deals is so important, so expensive and so pervasive that there is a whole structure within the United Nations system, dealing with apartheid in South Africa. Apartheid is a unique case of systematic, institutionalized denial of individual and collective human rights based on colour. And because it is a case of institutionalized racial discrimination enshrined in the supreme law of the land, apartheid was characterized by the General Assembly as a crime against humanity and by the Security Council as a crime against the conscience of mankind. There are various agencies dealing with the issue including the Special Committee against apartheid, it's sub-committees and task forces, the International Group on the Monitoring of the Oil Embargo against South Africa, the sub-committee of the Security Council on the arms embargo against South Africa, the International Committee against Apartheid in Sports, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Sub-Commission, including the ad hoc group on southern Africa. There has been broad involvement of the United Nations system which has led to effective pressure on the South African authorities to mend their ways. As a result of the pressure generated, initiated and promoted by the United Nations system since 1946 and the new spirit of political accommodation and co-operation, progress has been achieved in southern Africa. The independence of Namibia on 21 March is evidence of this progress. The pressure against apartheid has continued with the adoption by consensus by the General Assembly in December 1989

of the United Nations Declaration on South Africa. This is a wide-reaching document that provides the framework of action for effective and positive contribution by the United Nations system. It is important for the credibility and effectiveness of individual and collective action that system-wide consultations continue on ways and means to act on this important question. The Secretary-General was given specific requests from the last session of the General Assembly to prepare a report on developments in South Africa and particularly regarding the creation of necessary framework for negotiation. It remains important to monitor and expose violations of human rights and to provide humanitarian, legal, and educational assistance to victims of apartheid and to work within the context of the United Nations Declaration on South Africa to ensure a new constitutional order in South Africa. The central feature of any new order in South Africa is a bill of rights and this involves the very mandate of the Centre for Human Rights.

15. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

80. Meetings on co-operation between UNITAR and the Centre for Human Rights were held on 12 July and 13 September 1990. The Centre had provided an expert for UNITAR's training course in The Hague (July-August). Other human rights activities of UNITAR include a proposed training course on human rights reporting for Arab countries planned for next year: UNITAR would welcome the Centre's support and co-operation. More structured co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and UNITAR in the context of the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance programme is being developed. In the area of publications, the text of a manual on human rights reporting will be jointly issued by the Centre and UNITAR. The production of kits, containing basic information on how to accede to international human rights conventions, prepared by UNITAR in co-operation with the Centre, is being envisaged.

16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

81. The ESCAP library, since last year, serves as a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials, and distributes comprehensive bibliographies, references and reading lists throughout the region. The Centre for Human Rights had provided the ESCAP library with an initial stock of 25 copies of all of its human rights information and reference materials published so far. As a designated focal point for human rights, the library continues to receive all subsequent material.

B. Outside the United Nations

82. Throughout 1990, the Centre for Human Rights has continued its concerted efforts to increase contact and co-operation with other bodies concerned with human rights, such as national and regional institutions, academic and research communities, non-governmental organizations, and the media.

1. Regional organizations

Organization of African Unity

83. The African Commission on Human and People's Rights of the Organization of African Unity and the Centre are co-operating in a number of areas, including training and information activities. In addition, the Centre was represented at the Seventh Session of the African Commission, in Banjul this year. The Commission makes available its members at training courses organized by the Centre in connection with the work of the African Commission.

84. The Centre continues its programme to assist in strengthening the capabilities of the Commission through training activities; the assignment of a staff member of the Centre to the African Commission for a period of time to assist the Secretary in structuring methods of work for the functioning of the Commission; other forms of assistance such as office equipment and documentation as well as fund-raising to finance specific projects. In this connection, the Centre acts as a focal point for those interested in assisting the Commission.

Council of Europe

85. The Centre was represented at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe this year, where one of the issues discussed was respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, with special emphasis on implementation. The Centre also participated in the International Colloquy on the European Convention on Human Rights, organized by the Council. The Council provided experts for the Centre's workshops and training activities, including those in Manila (the Philippines) and Kiev (the Ukrainian SSR), to speak about the role of the European system in the protection and promotion of human rights.

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

86. The Centre for Human Rights has continued to strengthen its co-operation with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. For example, experts, members of the Inter-American Commission, have participated in a number of training programmes organized particularly for Central and Latin American countries within the framework of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the field of human rights. Human Rights Fellows have also followed the work of the Inter-American Commission. Other areas of co-operation are being explored and include education, information, and dissemination, not least within the framework of the World Campaign.

Commonwealth Secretariat, Human Rights Unit

87. The Human Rights Unit provided a text for the 12 March inter-agency meeting, in which it was emphasized that its mandate is to promote human rights within the Commonwealth (no monitoring or enforcement role), and to ensure that in the Secretariat itself due account is taken of human rights. In response to requests from the 49 member States, the Unit provides practical assistance to Commonwealth Governments acting to promote respect for and understanding of fundamental human

rights. Towards such ends, various national institutions and domestic procedures are evolving throughout the Commonwealth. The Human Rights Unit seeks to facilitate this process through promoting formal and informal networks. This networking function is also reflected in the Human Rights Unit's role as a "clearing house" for other human rights information. It publishes its own newsletter, "Human Rights Update", which includes reports on the activities of Governments, non-governmental organizations, and the Secretariat itself. The Human Rights Unit research facility is available to assist Governments. It commissions studies, reports on issues relating to human rights and organizes seminars and workshops. A primary role of the Unit is training. It has recently produced the Manual on Human Rights Training for Public Officials, and runs regular workshops on how to use the manual and give human rights courses. The Unit also reviews the status of the principal international human rights instruments with regard to Commonwealth countries. It helps in the exchange of information relevant to the implementation of international human rights instruments and is available to help with problems of interpreting specific articles for States carrying out their reporting obligations. The Unit monitors developments in the United Nations and liaises with the United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations. It also maintains contact with international and regional non-governmental organizations. The Unit is exploring new ways of liaising effectively with international and regional human rights bodies.

2. Human rights academic and research institutions

88. The Centre and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in San José have continued their co-operation. A representative of the Centre participated in the Institute's eighth interdisciplinary course in Costa Rica from 27 August to 7 September 1989. Plans to institutionalize the relationship include a possible agreement along these lines: (a) the creation of a Chair attached to the courses on the role of the United Nations in the field of human rights; (b) possible scholarships to be made available to students attending the course; (c) collaboration in other mutually interesting projects. The Institute provided experts for the Centre's workshops and training activities, including those in Asunción (Paraguay) and Manila (the Philippines), to speak about the Inter-American System of Human Rights.

89. The Arab Institute for Human Rights, in Tunis, held its first training course on the promotion and protection of human rights last March, with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights present at the inaugural session. The training course fell within the aims of the World Campaign. The Centre is also a member of the Institute's Executive Board. In order to strengthen the Institute's abilities to achieve its purpose in the region, the Centre for Human Rights makes available financial and technical assistance, through a supply of equipment (typewriters and a computer), documents and publications, and participation in various educational activities.

90. Co-operation between the Centre and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, has continued throughout 1990. Representatives of the Centre have actively participated in the Round Table on the

Movement of People, in May, and in the Seventh Seminar on Humanitarian Issues and the Contemporary World held by the Institute in Berlin last June. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made the keynote address at the September Round Table in San Remo dealing with current problems of international humanitarian law. The Institute emphasizes that it is giving growing emphasis to human rights as a standard feature of its work, in conjunction with humanitarian law and refugee issues, and regular training activities are envisaged each year on human rights issues. A form of continuous and institutionalized co-operation with the Centre is being discussed, in keeping with the recent establishment by the Institute of a commission on human rights.

91. The Centre for Human Rights and the International Centre for Sociological, Penal, and Penitentiary Research and Studies in Messina, Italy, have increased their co-operative endeavours. The Centre participated actively in a seminar organized by the Messina Centre, on human rights in the East and in the West, and will also send a representative to their international course for the police forces, in October. In this context, the possibility of jointly organizing an international workshop on human rights and the administration of justice is being explored. An exchange of experts for each other's training courses and other activities takes place regularly, and the Messina Centre has expressed a keen interest in actively participating in the forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights.

92. The Centre provided the International Institute for Human Rights, in Strasbourg, with three senior staff members to give lectures in English, Spanish, and French, for a four-week period during the Institute's annual human rights courses. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights delivered the keynote address. United Nations fellows on human rights spent two weeks in the Institute in order to deepen their knowledge of European, African, and American human rights systems. The head of the Centre is a member of the Institute and of its Honorary Board.

93. For the second year, the Centre's senior staff briefed 21 young diplomats from the Institute for Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. The diplomats came from: Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and Viet Nam. The briefing took place in March 1990, and is becoming an annual event.

94. The Centre continues its support for the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Banjul. Following its feasibility study on the development and activities of the Banjul Centre, the Centre for Human Rights provides books and documents on human rights, in order to assist it in the establishment of a basic human rights reference library supportive of its training activities. In addition, the Centre for Human Rights is considering various forms of technical assistance that have been requested by the African Centre and the latter's Executive Board.

95. The Institut Henri Dunant at Geneva held a seminar for heads of penitentiary administration at San José in May 1989 and was supplied with United Nations human rights documents. The Centre for Human Rights and the Institut Henri Dunant are discussing ways and means of increasing co-operation in activities connected with the administration of justice and human rights.

96. Senior staff members from the Centre have delivered lectures and addressed regular courses on specific human rights subjects each semester at a variety of universities and research institutes around the world.

3. International Committee of the Red Cross

97. The Centre for Human Rights and ICRC are exploring possibilities for even greater co-operation in a number of fields, including training, dissemination of information, and promotional activities. ICRC participated in the 12 March inter-agency meeting, and stated that it has a particular mandate, under the Geneva Conventions and is often mentioned in resolutions and deliberations on Human Rights in the United Nations system. The role of ICRC in examining international humanitarian law was cited as an area of co-operation between the United Nations and ICRC. An example of this co-operation was the participation of ICRC delegates at the national training sessions on the implementation of United Nations machinery in the areas of human rights including humanitarian law and national legislation at Lima in October 1989. ICRC pledged to participate in other similar seminars and stressed the importance of promoting national legislation for the implementation of humanitarian law as well as the exchange of information among States so that States may base their actions on the experience of others. Further co-operation includes: (a) training projects involving exchange of experts, for in-house courses and other training activities; and (b) dissemination of information, notably inclusion of human rights articles in ICRC publications, and the use of ICRC's extensive network of field offices and information centres to distribute publications of the Centre for Human Rights.

98. The role of the United Nations in the implementation of international humanitarian law had been selected as the next subject of the round table on international humanitarian law held at San Remo from 4 to 8 September 1990. ICRC expressed hope that steps would be taken in the near future to ensure that the Decade on International Law, which began this year, will include additional humanitarian law.

4. The International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

99. The Centre for Human Rights and the League are exploring areas of possible co-operation in the field of human rights. The possibility of joint projects in connection with technical assistance, information, and education programmes was discussed. Further meetings and discussions are planned.

5. Other non-governmental organizations

100. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, 1/ non-governmental organizations have acted effectively in the field of human rights and provided human rights organs of the United Nations system with their own information, opinions and expertise. Their role can increasingly contribute to the advancement of the human rights programme, not least through enhanced co-operation with the United Nations in the implementation of some of the

Campaign's objectives, for instance in the areas of information, education and dissemination of United Nations information materials and publications.

101. Some 114 non-governmental organizations took part in the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights (February to March 1990).

102. In keeping with its mandate under the World Campaign, the Centre has had several consultations with non-governmental organizations in the course of the year. Two consultations were held at Geneva during the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, and one during the forty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (August 1990). Special briefings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee for Human Rights, New York, were held before and after the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

103. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights, New York, held a consultation on 30 April 1990, where the enlargement and enhancement of the Commission on Human Rights was the principal topic of discussion. The need for enhanced resources for the Centre was also expressed.

104. A special briefing on the role of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for the Non-Governmental Organizations community at large took place in New York in June 1990. The briefing was organized by the Department of Public Information in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights.

6. Briefings, radio and television interviews

105. The Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, provides numerous substantive briefings in Geneva and in New York, as well as radio and television interviews on human rights issues. Every opportunity has been seized in connection with training courses, workshops and other official visits world wide to meet media representatives for radio and television interviews, press conferences and/or background briefings. Coverage of United Nations human rights activities by media worldwide is considerable and has substantially increased over the last year. It is estimated that the staff in New York alone respond to over 70 requests for information daily, from missions, non-governmental organizations, media, researchers and other specialized agencies.

V. HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCES

A. Official commemorations

106. Official commemorations were organized by the Department of Public Information and the Centre for Human Rights at United Nations Headquarters at New York and at Geneva as well as at United Nations information centres and services throughout the world.

107. On 26 January 1990, a ceremony on the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was held in New York. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights delivered a speech on the occasion. Sixty-one countries signed the Convention during the ceremony.

108. On the occasion of Child Rights Day, 22 March 1990, nearly 1,000 children participated in human rights-oriented games and activities aimed at sensitizing them to their rights as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The children visited the Palais des Nations at Geneva to view the rows of tulips planted by primary school students on 20 November 1989 to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

109. On United Nations Day, 24 October, a round table will be organized at Geneva on "The United Nations in a Changing World". The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and other senior officials will address the round table, and subjects such as human rights, humanitarian issues and refugee questions will be discussed.

110. For Human Rights Day, 10 December 1990, at Headquarters, an event will take place on the draft Convention on the Rights of the Migrant Workers which is before the General Assembly for action at its current session. Exhibits and other special events to commemorate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be organized at the Geneva Office as well. Some exhibits and events in New York and at Geneva will be devoted to the independence and security of United Nations staff members.

B. Exhibits and other activities

111. A number of exhibits were sponsored by the Centre for Human Rights this year at Geneva. Each was opened by an address from the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. The exhibits on the art of aboriginal Australia and on the respect of man in times of war were organized by the Australian Government and ICRC respectively to coincide with the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights. A wide selection of art by aboriginal artists was displayed at the first exhibit, while the second aimed to show how conflicts and wars influence the evolution of appropriate legal instruments.

112. Within the framework of the World Public Information Campaign, the Centre and UNICEF have produced a media kit on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The kit contains information on the background and history of the Convention, highlights of its central features, as well as the full text of the Convention. The Department of Public Information distributed 10,000 kits world wide in English, French and Spanish.

113. As part of the World Campaign, the United Nations Postal Administration is issuing a stamp series that will reproduce, over a five-year period, the entire text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In November 1990, the second instalment of the series will appear, bearing the texts of the seventh to twelfth articles.

114. The Centre for Human Rights continued to support the sales of human rights items such as the Human Rights watches and T-shirts. The Centre will also participate at the United Nations forty-fifth Anniversary Fair organized by the Department of Public Information.

VI. NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

115. General Assembly resolution 43/128 in paragraph 12 urged all Member States that had not yet done so to designate national focal points that could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights material and that might also serve as points of liaison with the United Nations in the development and implementation of the World Campaign, and requested the Secretary-General to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly. The focal points designated by Governments by 31 August 1990 are listed in annex I to the present report.

Notes

1/ E/CN.4/1990/19.

2/ E/AC.51/1989/2.

3/ E/CN.4/1990/19, part III.

4/ See also ibid., para. 39.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1).

6/ E/CN.4/1989/43.

ANNEX I

List of focal points

Country	Focal point designated
Bahamas	Ministry of Education P.O. Box N-3913 Nassau, N.P. Bahamas
Central African Republic	Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Direction des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux Bangui République centrafricaine
Cyprus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Political Division) Nicosia, Cyprus
Czechoslovakia	Ministère fédéral des Affaires étrangères Département du droit international Loretánské námestí 5 110 00 Praha 1 Institut de l'Etat et du droit de l'Académie des sciences tchécoslovaques Národní trída 18 116 91 Praha 1 - Nové Mesto Institut du droit international et des relations internationales Faculté de Droit Université de Charles námestí Curieovych 7 116 40 Praha 1 - Staré Mesto Comité du public tchécoslovaque pour les droits de l'homme et la coopération humanitaire Opletalova 13 110 00 Praha 1
Denmark	The Danish Centre of Human Rights Kejsergade 2 P.O. Box 38 DK-1002 Copenhagen K Denmark

Country	Focal point designated
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Copenhagen Denmark
Finland	Finnish UN Association Unioninkatu 45 B SF 00 170 Helsinki Finland
	The Institute for Human Rights Abo Akademi Gezelivksenkatu 2 SF 20500 Turku Finland
Israel	The United Nations Association of Israel, Member of the World Federation of United Nations Associations in Geneva, P.O. Box 331 Jerusalem
Jamaica	Ministry of Education 2 National Heroes Circle Kingston 4 Jamaica, West Indies
	Joint Board of Teacher Education University of the West Indies Mona, Kingston 7 Jamaica, West Indies
	Jamaica Information Service 58A Half Way Tree Road Kingston 10 Jamaica, West Indies Attn: Executive Director
	Jamaican Movement for the Advancement of Literacy 47B South Camp Road Kingston 4 Jamaica, West Indies
	Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation 5 South Odeon Avenue Kingston 10 Jamaica, West Indies

Country	Focal point designated
	Radio Jamaica Limited 32 Lyndhurst Road Kingston 5 Jamaica, West Indies
	The Gleaner Company Limited 7 North Street Kingston Jamaica, West Indies
	The Jamaica Record 7 West Street Kingston Jamaica, West Indies
	REGISTRAR University of the West Indies Mona Kingston 7 Jamaica, West Indies
	Jamaica Council of Churches 14 South Avenue Kingston 10 Jamaica, West Indies
	Jamaica Library Service 2 Tom Redcam Drive Kingston 5 Jamaica, West Indies Attn: The Director
	Jamaica Council for Human Rights 131 Tower Street Kingston Jamaica, West Indies Attn: Miss Flo O'Connor
	Jamaica Police Academy Twickenham Park Spanish Town St. Catherine Jamaica, West Indies
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Human Rights and Refugee's Division Tokyo, Japan

Country	Focal point designated
Malawi	The Ministry of External Affairs P.O. Box 30315 Lilongwe 3 Malawi The Law Department Chancellor College P.O. Box 280 Zomba Malawi The Ministry of Justice P/Bag 333 Lilongwe 3 Malawi
Malta	Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Valletta Malta
Nepal	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kathmandu Nepal
New Zealand	The Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Private Bag Wellington New Zealand The Human Rights Commissioner New Zealand Human Rights Commission P.O. Box 5045, Lambton Quay Wellington New Zealand
Norway	(Institute for Human Rights) Institutt for menneskerettigheter St. Olavsgt. 29 0166 OSLO 1 Norway [Phonotelex: 72 400 FOTOTEX N Humanright, Oslo Tel. No.: 02/11 10 52] Ministry of Foreign Affairs Oslo, Norway

Country	Focal point designated
Philippines	Commission on Human Rights IBP Building, Julia Vargas Ave. Pasig Metro Manila Philippines Judge Advocate General Armed Forces of the Philippines Camp Aguinaldo Quezon City Philippines Judge Advocate General PC-INP, Camp Crame Quezon City Philippines National Police Commission Fort Bonifacio Makati Philippines Department of Education Intramuros Manila Philippines Department of Justice Padre Faura Manila Philippines Integrated Bar of the Philippines IBP Building Pasig Metro Manila Philippines Jaime Cardinal Sin Archbishop of Manila Mandaluyong Metro Manila Philippines
Poland	Juridical Law Research Institute Ministry of Justice 00-950 Warsaw Al. Ujazdowskie 11 Poland

Country	Focal point designated
Sao Tome and Principe	Le Cabinet Juridique et du Traité Ministère des affaires étrangères Sao Tomé Sao Tomé-et-Principe
Spain	Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Oficina de Derechos Humanos Madrid, España
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Foundation Human Rights Centre No. 27, Independence Avenue Colombo 7 Sri Lanka
Sweden	The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Box 207 S-221 00 Lund Sweden United Nations Association of Sweden Box 15115 S-104 65 Stockholm Sweden Ministry for Foreign Affairs Stockholm, Sweden
Uganda	Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O. Box 7048 Kampala Uganda Ministry of Justice P.O. Box 7083 Kampala Uganda Uganda Commission on Human Rights c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kampala Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania	Principal Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O. Box 9000 Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Country	Focal point designated
	The Dean of the Faculty of Law Univ. of Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 35091 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Director Centre for Foreign Relations P.O. Box 9000 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Principal Secretary Ministry of Community Development Youth and Sports P.O. Box 1422 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Principal Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs P.O. Box 9223 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Chief Editor Daily and Sunday News P.O. Box 9033 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Chief Editor Uhuru Newspapers P.O. Box 9221 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	The Secretary CCM-NEC Secretariat for Social Affairs P.O. Box 50 Dodoma Tanzania

Country	Focal point designated
	The Director Radio Tanzania P.O. Box 9191 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
	* * *
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific The United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand

ANNEX II

Requests received from Governments for advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights

List of countries	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/
Argentina		x				
Barbados		x		x		x
Benin	x					
Bolivia		x				x
Botswana		x	x		x	x
Brunei Darussalam	x	x				x
Burkina Faso		x			x	x
Burundi	x	x				
Cape Verde		x	x		x	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x			
Chad		x	x			
Comoros		x	x			
Congo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus			x			x
Djibouti	x	x				
Dominica	x	x				x
Equatorial Guinea		x	x			
Ethiopia	x	x	x			x
Gabon		x	x	x	x	x
Ghana		x	x			x
Guinea	x	x	x	x		
Guinea-Bissau		x	x		x	
Honduras	x	x			x	
Iraq			x		x	x
Lesotho		x			x	
Madagascar		x	x			
Malawi				x		
Mexico		x				

/...

List of countries	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/
Mozambique		x	x	x	x	x
Nepal		x	x		x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	
Niger	x	x			x	
Nigeria				x	x	x
Papua New Guinea	x			x	x	
Peru		x	x			x
Rwanda	x	x	x			
Samoa		x	x			
Sao Tome and Principe		x	x	x		x
Sierra Leone		x	x			x
Singapore	x					
Uruguay		x				x
Yemen		x				x
Zambia		x		x		

Source: E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/17 and requests from Governments.

a/ Establishment or strengthening of law faculties.

b/ Development of adequate law and human rights reference libraries for the administration of justice.

c/ Training activities including training courses and workshops in the administration of justice.

d/ Expert advice in the drafting of legal texts in conformity with the provisions of international instruments of human rights.

e/ Publication of official law journals.

f/ Collection and classification of legal material including legislation and digests of court decisions.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Agenda item 152 (b)

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EXPERT GROUP ON AFRICAN COMMODITY PROBLEMS

Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations and with reference to the letter dated 12 September 1990, I have the honour to request you to have the attached document, entitled "Africa's common position on the report 'Africa's Commodity Problems: Towards a Solution'" circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 152 (b).

(Signed) Tom Obaleh KARGBO (Dr.)
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sierra Leone to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group

ANNEX

Africa's common position on the report entitled "Africa's Commodity Problems: Towards a Solution"

PREFACE

In resolution CM/Res. 1285 (LII) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-second ordinary session held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 July 1990, the Council, inter alia, directed the Permanent Steering Committee, with the participation of the Drafting Committee of the Whole, to carry out, during its meeting in August 1990, an in-depth assessment of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems, and all other relevant documents to be made available by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) secretariat, in order to formulate a comprehensive African Common Position on the report. In keeping with this mandate, the Committee has formulated below, Africa's Common Position, which is to constitute the stand to be adopted by the African Group during the consideration of the Expert Group's report, at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Paris in September 1990.

AFRICA'S COMMON POSITION ON THE REPORT "AFRICA'S COMMODITY PROBLEMS: TOWARDS A SOLUTION"

Introduction

1. A few years after the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action for Economic Development of Africa, the continent found itself in a severe economic crisis characterized by drought, desertification, famine, deteriorating terms of trade, mounting external debt and debt service payments. Against this background, the Heads of State and Government of OAU devoted their twenty-first Assembly, held in July 1985 at Addis Ababa, to a discussion of the fast deteriorating socio-economic situation in Africa. That session adopted the Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, and called for the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the critical socio-economic situation in Africa. Accordingly, the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, which was held in June 1986, adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

2. The implementation of both Africa's Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action was constrained by inadequate domestic and external resources. Domestic resource inadequacy resulted partly from sharp fluctuations and steep declines in the prices of major commodities exported by African countries. The external sector was bedeviled by a continuing increase in Africa's external debt, as well as its debt service payments, which constituted the major drain on Africa's meagre foreign exchange earnings. Thus, at its mid-term review of the implementation of the Priority Programme and the Programme of Action in July 1988,

the OAU Summit, in recognition of Africa's high dependence on commodities, requested the United Nations Secretary-General, in resolution AHG/Res.177 (XXIV), to set up a High-level Group of Experts on the problems of African commodities. In response, the General Assembly endorsed the request in its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and the Expert Group was accordingly established by the United Nations Secretary-General.

3. The Group, which was chaired by the Honourable Malcolm Fraser, former Prime Minister of Australia, had the following terms of reference:

(a) To assess:

(i) The nature and causes of Africa's commodity problems bearing in mind commodities of export interest to African countries: their commodity export dependence, competitiveness, and related domestic and international policies;

(ii) Recent trends in prices of and earnings from export commodities and their impact on recovery and development;

(iii) Interlinkages between export earnings, debt and resource flows;

(iv) Long-term supply and demand trends and prospects for commodities of export interest;

(v) Protectionism and access to markets, especially of processed products, export promotion and marketing efforts;

(vi) Existing mechanisms for stabilizing export earnings including commodity agreements/arrangements and compensatory schemes; and

(b) To make recommendations with regard to national, regional and international measures that could contribute to overcoming the problems identified. These should include measures aimed at:

(i) Promoting both vertical and horizontal diversification of production and exports, bearing in mind the need in particular for a balance between export expansion and domestic requirements of food and industrial raw materials;

(ii) Increasing the capacity of African countries to process, market, distribute and transport their exports of primary commodities enhancing co-operation among producing countries, especially the rationalization of investment in commodity production, and supply management;

(iii) Encouraging the international community, including the international financial institutions to support the diversification of African economies by contributing resources, as well as private resources development;

(iv) Improving access to markets of African commodities in particular in their processed forms;

(v) Achieving stable and more predictable conditions in international commodity trade, taking into account long-term perspectives;

(vi) Improved mechanisms and enhanced resources for compensatory financing for shortfalls in export earnings.

4. Conscious of the fact that the production of commodities constitutes the major domestic economic activity and main foreign exchange earner of the continent, African Governments accorded serious importance to the work of the Group and its subsequent report, since a solution to the commodity problem remains a key factor in the continent's drive for self-sustaining economic growth and development. Against this background, OAU held a meeting at Addis Ababa, in July 1989, with the High-level Group of Experts and submitted a comprehensive Memorandum on African Commodity Problems and Recommended Measures for the Revitalization of Africa's Commodity Sector. 1/ In addition, many African leaders had the occasion to receive in their respective capitals, and hold discussions with, members of the Group, during which issues of major preoccupation to Africa were highlighted, such as the collapse of commodity agreements and lack of progress in negotiating new ones that would guarantee fair and remunerative prices, as well as the problems encountered in the current multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round.

THE MAJOR PREOCCUPATIONS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE COMMODITY SECTOR

5. The degree of dependence on the production and trade in commodity is higher in Africa than in all other developing regions of the world. This fact is recognized in the Expert Group's report in which it is stated that, in 1987, between 85 and 95 per cent of total export income of Africa was derived from commodities. 2/ Thus, the impact of developments in the international commodity situation is felt much more by African countries than elsewhere in the world. Hence, Africa's preoccupations in the commodity sector are as follows:

(a) The unstable and ever-declining price trends that account largely for deteriorating terms of trade and consequent loss in foreign exchange earnings and in import capacity: For the eight major agricultural commodities covered in the report, the average annual price trend was negative throughout the 1980s, ranging from -0.1 to -12.4 per cent, while the price instability for these commodities ranged from 12.7 to 65 per cent per annum during the 1980s; similarly, the terms of trade for the continent and the purchasing power of its exports declined by 41 and 48 per cent, respectively, from 1988; 3/

(b) The collapse or reduced effectiveness of the international commodity agreements covering the major commodities exported by Africa, in particular the Coffee and Cocoa Agreements;

(c) The low value added to Africa's commodity exports, about 5 per cent only, due to low degree of processing;

(d) The low level of participation in transportation marketing and distribution of commodities exported by Africa; hence, Africa obtained meagre revenues accruing from these activities. It is estimated that Africa transports less than 2 per cent of its total exports;

(e) The loss of market share for commodities of which Africa used to be a major producer. Between 1970 and 1980, Africa lost about 30 per cent of its world market share in palm oil; 23 per cent in sisal and 15 per cent in cocoa; 4/

(f) The uncertain future of commodities in terms of providing the engines for growth and long-term development;

(g) Increased dependence on food imports. Food deficits for all Africa are currently estimated to exceed 30 million tons per annum;

(h) The growing substitution of synthetic and other substitutes for Africa's commodities through technological development.

AFRICAN OBJECTIVES IN THE COMMODITY SECTOR

6. Africa's objectives in the commodity sector should be considered within the overall objectives of the continent's socio-economic development as stipulated in the Lagos Plan of Action, in particular, the achievement of national and collective self-reliant and self-sustained growth and development. In this context, the commodity sector is expected to contribute to the overall development objectives, including the satisfaction of basic needs and raising the standard of living of the people. Accordingly, the specific objectives in the commodity sector are as follows:

(a) To maximize the earnings from commodity exports, their processing, transportation, marketing and distribution, in order to facilitate the process of structural transformation of the African economies and meet debt service obligations;

(b) To improve the efficiency in commodity production and trade, in order for that sector to provide gainful employment and contribute to increased government revenue;

(c) To ensure that commodity production, including agricultural, minerals ores and fuels, provides the industrial materials and intermediate inputs required by the industrial sector; as well as contribute to meeting the food requirements in Africa;

(d) To reduce the excessive dependence on commodities, especially in the case of one commodity economies, given their uncertain future, through accelerated diversification and structural transformation;

(e) To have access to adequate resources, technology and markets so as to undertake the required horizontal and vertical diversification;

(f) To achieve increased food security and food self-sufficiency at the regional level.

ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPERTS' REPORT

7. Africa notes that an effort and, indeed, a start have been made in the search for a solution to its commodity problems and wishes to register its appreciation to the United Nations Secretary-General and the eminent members of the High-level Group. Africa is of the view that the package of recommendations and proposed Commodity Strategy constitute an attempt aimed at addressing the complex commodity problems. While we agree with some of the recommendations of the report, there are, however, a number of issues that are either inadequately addressed or left out, on which Africa feels strongly and expects to be taken up by the General Assembly when it considers the report of the High-level Expert Group.

8. The report does not adequately cover the explicit guidelines given to the Expert Group as reflected in its terms of reference, contained in pages iv and xvi of the foreword; in particular, in its assessment of:

(a) The nature and causes of African commodity problems;

(b) Recent trends in prices of and earnings from export commodities and their impact on recovery and development;

(c) Interlinkages between export earnings, debt and resource flows;

(d) Long-term supply and demand trends and prospects for commodities of export interest.

9. Furthermore, the recommendations of the Group were severely constrained by the limitation of the definition of the "commodity sector" in the report, to "activities in what is referred to as the primary production sector". 5/

10. It seems that the underlying assumption of the Experts' report is to place the African commodity problem within the framework of the ongoing IMF/IBRD-supported structural adjustment programmes. It appears to advocate the need for increased production and export of traditional commodities at the expense of suggesting a strong package of diversification measures. This could lead to over-dependence on commodity exports, add to the supply glut and further depress prices. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the recommended policy package in the Commodity Strategy does not lead to such consequences and is not also turned into a new conditionality for access to external financial resources.

11. The report is too accommodating of structural adjustment programmes and reinforces conditionality in several instances. It exhibits a lack of sensitivity to international criticism and the view of African countries on these programmes.

Furthermore, it does not show any awareness of the wide-ranging debate that has been held on structural adjustment programmes and alternatives to them. For example, there is no mention of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP), emphasizing the need to couple adjustment with transformation and to place people at the centre of the adjustment and development process, which was adopted by the Heads of State and Government of OAU and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. The General Assembly in particular called upon the international community to use AAF-SAP as a basis for dialogue on adjustment. Likewise, the report does not acknowledge the criticism of structural adjustment programmes by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, whose report was unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988.

12. The General Assembly itself concluded in the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action that:

> "The implementation of structural adjustment programmes has given rise to general concerns, such as human, social and political consequences, as well as long-term financing needs for Africa's economic recovery and development efforts. ...
>
> "Structural adjustment programmes should be designed in such a way as to mitigate their adverse socio-economic effects, ensure that the human dimension is integrated in them, further improve the well-being of the poor and disadvantaged in African societies, notably through redirecting social and developmental expenditures, and make short-term stabilization and adjustment measures compatible with and built into long-term structural transformation". 6/

13. One important aspect of the nature and causes of the African commodity problems, which was overlooked by the Group, relates to the functioning of the commodity exchanges and its negative impact on commodity prices. To this extent, the absence of any recommendation in the report relating to the First Window of the Common Fund for Commodities, is a serious omission and constitutes a surrender to market forces.

14. An important term of reference for the Group, which was to assess "long-term supply and demand trends and prospects for commodities of export interest", has not been addressed. In this regard, the report fails to assess the impact of the synthetic and other substitutes on commodities of export interest to Africa, and the impact of technological revolution, and its consequences on the world pattern of industrial production and on commodity markets, especially the negative trends of world demand and prices for commodities. Neither the specificity of world market conditions for Africa's main commodities, nor the impact of these conditions on African countries are clearly analysed. Furthermore, national commodity strategy has been proposed without clear and analytical reference to perspective supply/demand balances. In this regard, "unco-ordinated national strategies including struggles to regain or enlarge market shares might lead to losses rather than gains". 7/

15. One of the major deficiencies of the report is the lack of an attempt to quantify the resources required to implement its recommendations and the commodity strategy. Although reference is made to the World Bank figures recently published in the Bank's Long-Term Perspective Study on Sub-Saharan Africa, these are global figures referring to overall development requirements up to the year 2000 and do not directly refer to requirements in the commodity sector.

16. Furthermore, on the interlinkage between export earnings, debt and resource flows, the report did not adequately cover the relationship between the current situation of the international commodity markets and the persistent accumulation of the stock of Africa's external debt and debt service.

17. It is to be noted that the report over-emphasized the role of market forces, to the neglect of the overriding need for African Governments' involvement in strategic economic activities. Given the absence of a strong private sector, Government involvement should also induce and encourage private initiative, offer incentives and create a suitable and enabling environment. The call on African Governments to formulate commodity strategies and policies and integrate them into their national development and macro-economic policies is repeating what the Governments have been doing all along. The need for more efficient administration and reduction, as far as possible, in military expenditures has already been recognized by the African Governments as well.

PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

18. While the recommendations at the national, regional and international levels contain some useful proposals, the implementation of which OAU calls for, there are still certain key issues and concerns that ought to be reconsidered and effectively addressed, taking into account the terms of reference of the Expert Group. There are also a number of issues that were not covered by the report.

A. Diversification

19. The recommendations of the Group on Diversification fall far short of expectation, given its importance in the development of African countries, the long experience of African countries in international commodity trade and the general uncertain future of commodities. The role of the commodity sector in overall economic development will be greatly enhanced through a process of vertical diversification. Furthermore, the problem associated with over-dependence on a limited number of commodities, particularly their vulnerability to changing market conditions and declining export earnings, can only be solved, in the long term, through vertical and horizontal diversification.

(a) Financial resources

The process of vertical and horizontal diversification requires large sums of financial resources which are beyond the capacity of Africa. Therefore:

(i) The international community, in particular, the donor countries, financial institutions and funding agencies, should commit itself to provide increased financial resources, particularly on concessional terms, to support diversification in Africa;

(ii) In this connection, investment through joint ventures in support of national or multinational diversification projects should be promoted, as well as domestic and foreign direct investment through, inter alia, effective participation of transnational corporations;

(iii) A commodities Diversification Fund for Africa should be established in the African Development Bank, to finance diversification programmes and projects in Africa;

(iv) The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to promote the establishment of the Diversification Fund for Africa and to mobilize sufficient resources from the international community, including multilateral institutions for its efficient operation;

(v) International commodity organizations and other appropriate bodies or arrangements should be strengthened, and new ones established, in order for them to formulate projects and programmes on diversification on African commodities to be financed from the resources of the Second Window of the Common Fund for Commodities.

(b) Research and development

(i) Efforts should be intensified, through research and development to increase the end uses of African commodities and to commercialize such research findings. In this connection, the transfer and application of technology should be given priority;

(ii) Transfer and adaptation of technology for commodities transformation is very critical in diversification, and international co-operation should be strengthened and supported to this end;

(iii) The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is requested to submit a comprehensive report on the (likely) impact of the recent advances in frontier technology on Africa's commodity sector, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in connection with the final review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

(iv) The Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) should submit a comprehensive report on the capacity of Africa's commodity sector to supply the industrial materials and intermediate factor inputs required for the Programme for a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, within the context of the final review and evaluation of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(v) South-South co-operation and intra-African co-operation should be intensified in the area of commodity diversification, especially with regard to human resources development, and research and development.

(c) Human resources development

(i) Importance should be given to human resources development and utilization in the commodity sector, especially in such areas as materials technology, and technical knowledge of the various commodities and their uses;

(ii) The developed countries are urged to provide opportunities and scholarships for African nationals to be trained in their specialized institutions dealing with commodities and raw materials, so as to facilitate building up Africa's capabilities in the area of commodities, including raw materials development and utilization.

(d) Intra-African co-operation

(i) Diversification effort can be constrained by the size of the market and the size of the required capital outlay. Intra-African co-operation should therefore be promoted and intensified, especially with regard to the establishment of multinational diversification projects linked to industries existing or planned in the region.

(e) International co-operation

(i) Joint ventures and partnerships should be established between Africa and the developed countries with the objective of phasing out within a certain time-frame commodity processing in the developed countries and transferring this activity to the producing countries, along with the required technology and other facilities.

B. Export earnings

20. Owing to a combination of various factors, such as declining prices and limited participation by Africa in the processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of its commodities, Africa's total export earnings have been on a continuing decline. Various schemes are currently in place to compensate for the export earnings shortfall, including the Contingency and Compensatory Financing Facility of the IMF and STABEX and SYSMIN schemes of the European Economic Community. In order to improve the effectiveness of these schemes in compensating the shortfall in Africa's export earnings:

(a) Compensatory financing mechanisms

(i) CCFF, STABEX and SYSMIN should be provided with adequate resources. In this connection, a global compensatory financing scheme for the shortfall in export earnings of developing countries should be established;

(ii) Coverage of commodities eligible for calculating export shortfall should be expanded to include all commodities exported by African countries;

(iii) Procedures for calculating shortfall and for granting compensation should be improved, made more flexible, less complex and time-consuming;

(iv) Conditionalities attached to the granting of compensation should be reviewed and made less onerous, and compensation from STABEX and SYSMIN should be granted in foreign currency.

(b) Processing, marketing, transportation and distribution

With regard to the issues of processing, transportation marketing and distribution of its commodities, international co-operation, through, inter alia, joint ventures, should be promoted with a view to increasing Africa's capacity to participate in these activities and in the earnings accruing from them. To this end:

(i) An arrangement should be negotiated through joint ventures and partnerships for allocating to African countries a percentage of the transport, distribution and marketing of Africa's commodities;

(ii) Developed countries are urged to assist African countries to establish marketing and distribution networks in major cities in importing countries;

(iii) Investment in infrastructure, including maintenance and rehabilitation, should be promoted, especially with regard to storage facilities, transport and communication;

(iv) Intra-African co-operation should be promoted, particularly in the establishment of multinational shipping lines and other forms of joint ventures.

C. Price instability and deteriorating terms of trade

21. Price instability and deteriorating terms of trade are major issues of grave concern in the African commodity trade, yet their treatment in the report has not been adequate and, as such, no concrete recommendations were offered particularly with regard to the stabilization of commodity prices. Consequently, the strategy recommended by the Group of Experts, notably, to increase the diversification of production, can only be achieved at the cost of increase in debt (whereas one of the major preoccupations of the international community is to find solutions that would help to reduce Africa's debt). In order to address effectively the problem of price instability and deteriorating terms of trade, it is proposed that:

(a) A scheme to be called "African Commodities Price Band" be established composed of a basket of commodities of major and strategic export interest to Africa. The scheme should have a built-in guaranteed price for each commodity, as

well as a trigger price mechanism, which would ensure that the guaranteed price does not fall below the market price for each commodity in the basket. The techniques of the European Monetary System could form a basis for developing the scheme;

(b) A system of indexing the prices of Africa's major export commodities to the prices of its imports should also be established for African commodities of major export interest, with a view to compensating for losses incurred as a result of the chronic deterioration in the terms of trade;

(c) The developed countries with commodity exchanges be urged to:

(i) Take urgent measures to improve the functioning of these institutions in order to make for market transparency and eliminate speculative and manipulative practices that are detrimental to the interest of commodity exporters;

(ii) Provide for representation of African commodity exporters in these institutions so as to promote democratization in the operation of the commodity exchanges;

(d) The international community should commit itself to relaunch intensive negotiations on all the major commodities exported by African countries with a view to concluding effective international commodity agreements or arrangements or strengthening the existing ones with provisions directed at ensuring stable and fair prices for producer and with support mechanisms that can be financed through the First Window of the Common Fund for Commodities;

(e) With regard to the need to ensure real market value in the remuneration for African commodities, it is proposed that the work on restrictive business and trade practices and on the control of the activities of transnational corporations be strengthened, and more emphasis given to the issue of marketing of commodities;

(f) Since the existence of strategic commodity stockpiles in some developed countries is an added factor in market instability, the developed countries concerned are urged to ensure that releases from such stockpiles do not contribute to the dampening of commodity prices.

D. Access to markets

22. Africa's commodities exports still face a web of tariff and non-tariff barriers, internal taxes, variable levies, import licensing, quotas, etc. We are aware that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is not yet concluded, but its outcome, particularly in agricultural, natural resource-based and tropical products is difficult to predict. However, the developed countries are urged to commit themselves to:

(a) Implementing the "Standstill" agreement, which they have willingly entered into, in respect of African commodities and processed products, and to roll back the existing trade restrictions applicable to these products;

(b) Take special measures in favour of African least developed countries, including the lifting of all existing tariff and non-tariff restrictions that affect the commodity exports of African least developed countries;

(c) Maintaining the special preferential arrangements that have been negotiated with African countries.

23. The importance of East European countries as well as Asian and Latin American countries as markets for African commodities is recognized. In this connection, Africa would need to promote the export of processed and semi-processed commodities, both agricultural and mineral. To this end:

(a) The UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre should assist African countries to develop and promote their capacities in commodity trade in order to benefit from the new opportunities emerging in the markets of Eastern Europe;

(b) ITC should also undertake, as appropriate, or update, market studies for African commodities in these countries;

(c) African countries will on their part intensify efforts to promote their exports of commodities and processed products in those markets.

E. Trade co-operation and economic integration

24. Co-operation and integration constitute the corner-stone of Africa's development strategy. Thus, all OAU member States are currently directing their national and collective efforts to strengthening and reinforcing regional and subregional co-operation and integration as an indispensable factor in the establishment of an African Economic Community. The support of the international community to the efforts of African Governments should include financial and technical assistance directed, inter alia, at promoting and financing multinational projects especially in the commodity sector, including research, development and diversification.

FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS

25. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation process will require dynamic and efficient follow-up mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. In this connection, it is observed that the mechanism proposed in the report is inadequate in terms of the proposed institutions to be involved and of its emphasis on international level. Adequate financial and human resources should be allocated to ensure effectiveness of the follow-up mechanisms in implementing the agreed recommendations to tackle the African commodity problems. The following follow-up mechanism is proposed:

(a) National level

(i) The national planning and co-ordinating ministries or agencies should be established where they do not exist to serve as focal points to co-ordinate policies and programmes within the overall national development strategies;

(ii) Sub-committees of the National Planning Commission should be established where they do not exist charged with the initiation and designing of commodity policies and programmes.

(b) Regional level

(i) An OAU/ECA/AfDB/UNDP/UNCTAD task force on commodities should be established to follow-up recommendations and report to the appropriate organ of OAU;

(ii) The OAU Permanent Steering Committee will be responsible for co-ordination and harmonization of regional policies and strategies on commodities.

(c) International level

The Secretary-General of the United Nations should establish a high-level inter-agency task force composed of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, which should also include OAU, ECA and AfDB, to be responsible for the following:

(i) Mobilizing the resources for the implementation of the projects and programmes to be formulated within the respective national or multinational commodity strategies of each and every African country or groups of countries with the close involvement of the various international organizations and United Nations specialized agencies, for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNIDO, UNCTAD, ECA, the World Bank, IMF, AfDB and UNDP;

(ii) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the projects and programmes, and submitting periodic reports as appropriate, to the United Nations General Assembly on the nature of support assistance provided to the formulation and implementation by African Governments of programmes to implement the report.

26. The United Nations Secretary-General should ensure that the issue of African commodities is included as an item on the agenda of all regular sessions of the General Assembly.

Notes

1/ Document CM/1552 (L), annex IV.

2/ See table 6 of the report.

Notes (continued)

3/ See table 7 of the report.

4/ See chart 2 of the report.

5/ See footnote on p. 28 (English text) of the report.

6/ General Assembly resolution 43/27, annex, paras. 39 and 54.

7/ Letter dated 31 May 1990 from Ambassador Martin Huslid to the Chairman of the Expert Group, annexed to the report.

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Relationship between disarmament and development

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 39/160 of 17 December 1984 and 40/155 of 16 December 1985, the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was held in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987. The Conference was attended by 150 States, which adopted by consensus a final document that included an action programme. 1/ The final document was submitted by the Conference in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

2. In its resolution 42/45 of 30 November 1987, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and requested the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference. In its resolution 43/75 B of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of that action programme.

3. In pursuance of paragraph 35 (ix) b of the Final Document of the Conference, the Secretary-General established, in December 1987, a high-level intra-Secretariat task force having the following composition: Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Chairman; Under-Secretary-General, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; Under-Secretary-General, Department of Public Information; Assistant Secretary-General, Office for Research and the Collection of Information; and Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs, Convener.

4. In May 1988 the High-Level Task Force identified the following areas for specific activities to be carried out concurrently and sequentially during the period from 1988 to 1990:

(a) Monitoring trends in military spending;

(b) Facilitating exchange of experiences in conversion from military to civilian production;

(c) Promoting collective knowledge of non-military threats to international security.

5. In his report to the forty-fourth session, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly, inter alia, of the specific activities carried out in the implementation of the decisions taken by the High-Level Task Force (A/44/449). The General Assembly, in resolution 44/116 L, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to continue to take action and report to the forty-fifth session.

II. PRIORITIES FOR 1990-1993

6. On 10 May 1990, a meeting of the High-Level Task Force was convened to review the ongoing activities and determine priorities for the period 1990-1993. During the meeting, it was felt that the fast changing international situation called for a closer look at the economic aspects of disarmament, including its implications for national and global economy. The changing trends in military spending were discussed together with the need to evolve a set of economic indicators for the measurement of the military burden. Both in reviewing ongoing activities and in deciding upon future priorities, the subject of conversion received much attention.

7. In determining the priorities for 1990-1993 the High-Level Task Force decided to undertake the following specific activities:

(a) Continuation of the work on the establishment of a mechanism for monitoring trends in military spending by the Department for Disarmament Affairs;

(b) Continuation of the work on the establishment of a benchmark study on economic indicators of military spending by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;

(c) Continuation of the work on conversion and follow-up by the Department for Disarmament Affairs;

(d) Intensification of contacts with research institutes;

(e) New project on impact of arms reductions on world economy;

(f) Publicity and information strategy within the United Nations.

8. The issue of human and financial resource constraints was considered by the High-Level Task Force. It was felt that besides the regular budget selected donor countries should be approached to finance specific activities.

III. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

Conversion: economic adjustments in an era of arms reductions

9. In co-operation with the Soviet Peace Fund, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a major international conference on "Conversion: Economic Adjustments in an Era of Arms Reductions", which was held in Moscow from 13 to 17 August 1990. Preparations for the conference included inter-agency consultations with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank.

10. The conference was attended by over 200 participants from some 45 countries. Among the participants were political figures, senior executives from business and industry, labour leaders, experts from leading universities and research institutes, and a number of representatives from the United Nations system.

11. A central issue at the conference was the actual experience of major economies in dealing with arms reductions. In discussing the impact of arms reductions on employment, industry and military hardware, the conference debated the very concept of conversion, which some participants viewed as the ultimate goal of economic adjustments. Others took the position that a conceptual commitment to conversion was not necessary to carry out the economic adjustments required by reduced military spending. For the purposes of such adjustments, many viewed the military sector as showing signs of a declining industry. Significant short-term costs were seen in the process of bringing about disarmament, e.g. for verification of agreements and disposal of weaponry.

12. Background papers on national experiences were prepared by experts from some of the major military and industrialized States. The International Labour Organisation, which has conducted a series of studies on disarmament and employment, also prepared a paper for the conference. Topical papers from the conference including keynote addresses by high-ranking government officials, representatives of major industries and labour leaders, will be published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In addition, the technical papers and the oral reports of the three working groups will be included in a separate publication.

Benchmark study on indicators of military spending

13. The United Nations Statistical Office has taken initial steps for the establishment of a theoretical framework of indicators for measuring military expenditures. This was tested and illustrated with the use of available statistics. But the exercise could not be continued due to lack of resources. Ongoing activities of the United Nations Statistical Office continue in the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics in the fields of national accounts, industrial statistics, international trade, demographic statistics, energy statistics, etc. The development of an appropriate accounting framework using these data sets and their national counterparts could provide a fuller and continuous source of information on the economic indicators of military spending.

14. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs has also established a departmental task force to examine the post-cold war developments in the field of international co-operative arrangements for maximizing the benefits from arms reductions. Since its establishment in February 1990, this departmental task force has developed productive contacts with research groups in the United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and other countries.

Bibliographical survey of secondary literature on military expenditures

15. As part of the efforts to establish a mechanism for monitoring trends in military spending, a bibliographical survey of recent publications on military expenditures was compiled by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The survey was published in November 1989 and covered the period since the holding of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in 1987.

Notes

1/ United Nations Sales Publication No. E.87.IX.8.

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EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

Note by the Secretariat

In paragraph 4 of its resolution 1990/47 of 25 May 1990 entitled "Developments relevant to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights", the Economic and Social Council decided to refer the report of the Secretary-General on the situation and developments regarding the logistical and human resources support for the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in the field of human rights to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and the persons chairing human rights treaty bodies at their next meeting, for consideration. The report has been issued under the symbol E/1990/50.

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries and to make that model available to Member States. Basing itself upon established practice and drawing extensively upon earlier and current agreements, the Secretariat has prepared the model status-of-forces agreement annexed to the present report. The model is intended to serve as a basis for the drafting of individual agreements to be concluded between the United Nations and countries on whose territory peace-keeping operations are deployed. As such it is subject to modifications that may be agreed upon between the parties in each case.

2. The attached model, mutatis mutandis, will also serve as the basis for an agreement with a host country in operations where no United Nations military personnel are deployed.

ANNEX

Draft model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries a/

I. DEFINITIONS

1. For the purpose of the present Agreement the following definitions shall apply: b/

II. APPLICATION OF THE PRESENT AGREEMENT

2. Unless specifically provided otherwise, the provisions of the present Agreement and any obligation undertaken by [Government] c/ or any privilege, immunity, facility or concession granted to the United Nations peace-keeping operation or any member thereof apply in [the area of operations/territory] only.

III. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

3. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 shall apply to the United Nations peace-keeping operation subject to the provisions specified in the present Agreement. d/

or

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a/ This title corresponds to the terminology used in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 44/49 dated 8 December 1989. While it has been used for working purposes, the precise character of the agreement of course will vary according to the type of United Nations peace-keeping operation concerned.

b/ This section will contain definitions of the main terms used in the agreement such as:

"Participating State" means a State contributing personnel to the military and/or civilian components of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

"Convention" means the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946.

c/ The term Government as used in the present Agreement will be defined to mean the Government of the host country or Administration having de facto authority over the territory and/or area of operations in question.

d/ As a general rule, the basic privileges and immunities of a United Nations peace-keeping operation consist of provisions that flow from the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General

4. The United Nations peace-keeping operation, its property, funds and assets, and its members, including the Special Representative/Commander, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in the present Agreement as well as those provided for in the Convention, to which [host country] is a Party. g/

5. Article II of the Convention, which applies to the United Nations peace-keeping operation, shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of participating States used in connection with the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

IV. STATUS OF THE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION

6. The United Nations peace-keeping operation and its members shall refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the impartial and international nature of their duties or inconsistent with the spirit of the present arrangements. The United Nations peace-keeping operation and its members shall respect all local laws and regulations. The Special Representative/Commander shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the observance of those obligations.

7. The Government undertakes to respect the exclusively international nature of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

United Nations flag and vehicle markings

8. The Government recognizes the right of the United Nations peace-keeping operation to display within [host country/territory] the United Nations flag on its headquarters, camps or other premises, vehicles, vessels and otherwise as decided by the Special Representative/Commander. Other flags or pennants may be displayed only in exceptional cases. In these cases, the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall give sympathetic consideration to observations or requests of the Government of [host country].

9. Vehicles, vessels and aircraft of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall carry a distinctive United Nations identification, which shall be notified to the Government.

(continued)

Assembly on 13 February 1946. However, while the Convention is in force with respect to 124 Member States, there are a number of States that are not a party to it and there may also be United Nations operations involving relations with entities other than States. Thus, in such cases, the Status Agreement itself must provide specifically for the application of the Convention.

g/ Provision to be used where the host country is a party to the said Convention.

Communications

10. The United Nations peace-keeping operation shall enjoy the facilities in respect to communications provided in article III of the Convention and shall, in co-ordination with the Government, use such facilities as may be required for the performance of its task. Issues with respect to communications which may arise and which are not specifically provided for in the present Agreement shall be dealt with pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention.

11. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 10:

(a) The United Nations peace-keeping operation shall have authority to install and operate radio sending and receiving stations as well as satellite systems to connect appropriate points within the territory of [host country/territory] with each other and with United Nations offices in other countries, and to exchange traffic with the United Nations global telecommunications network. The telecommunication services shall be operated in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations and the frequencies on which any such station may be operated shall be decided upon in co-operation with the Government and shall be communicated by the United Nations to the International Frequency Registration Board.

(b) The United Nations peace-keeping operation shall enjoy, within the territory of [host country/territory], the right to unrestricted communication by radio (including satellite, mobile and hand-held radio), telephone, telegraph, facsimile or any other means, and of establishing the necessary facilities for maintaining such communications within and between premises of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, including the laying of cables and land lines and the establishment of fixed and mobile radio sending, receiving and repeater stations. The frequencies on which the radio will operate shall be decided upon in co-operation with the Government. It is understood that connections with the local system of telegraphs, telex and telephones may be made only after consultation and in accordance with arrangements with the Government, it being further understood that the use of the local system of telegraphs, telex and telephones will be charged at the most favourable rate.

(c) The United Nations peace-keeping operation may make arrangements through its own facilities for the processing and transport of private mail addressed to or emanating from members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation. The Government shall be informed of the nature of such arrangements and shall not interfere with or apply censorship to the mail of the United Nations peace-keeping operation or its members. In the event that postal arrangements applying to private mail of members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation are extended to transfer of currency or the transport of packages and parcels, the conditions under which such operations are conducted shall be agreed with the Government.

Travel and transport

12. The United Nations peace-keeping operation and its members shall enjoy, together with its vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, freedom of movement throughout the [host country/territory]. That freedom shall, with respect to large movements of personnel, stores or vehicles through airports or on railways or roads used for general traffic within the [host country/territory], be co-ordinated with the Government. The Government undertakes to supply the United Nations peace-keeping operation, where necessary, with maps and other information, including locations of mine fields and other dangers and impediments, which may be useful in facilitating its movements.

13. Vehicles, including all military vehicles, vessels and aircraft of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall not be subject to registration or licensing by the Government provided that all such vehicles shall carry the third party insurance required by relevant legislation.

14. The United Nations peace-keeping operation may use roads, bridges, canals and other waters, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls or charges, including wharfage charges. However, the United Nations peace-keeping operation will not claim exemption from charges which are in fact charges for services rendered.

Privileges and immunities of the United Nations peace-keeping operation

15. The United Nations peace-keeping operation, as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities of the United Nations [as provided for in the present Agreement] f/ [in accordance with the Convention]. g/ The provision of article II of the Convention which applies to the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of participating States used in [host country/territory] in connection with the national contingents serving in the United Nations peace-keeping operation, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present Agreement. The Government recognizes the right of the United Nations peace-keeping operation in particular:

(a) To import, free of duty or other restrictions, equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of the United Nations peace-keeping operation or for resale in the commissaries provided for hereinafter;

(b) To establish, maintain and operate commissaries at its headquarters, camps and posts for the benefit of the members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, but not of locally recruited personnel. Such commissaries may provide goods of a consumable nature and other articles to be specified in advance. The

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f/ In case the other party is not party to the Convention.

g/ In case the other party is a party to the Convention.

Special Representative/Commander shall take all necessary measures to prevent abuse of such commissaries and the sale or resale of such goods to persons other than members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, and he shall give sympathetic consideration to observations or requests of the Government concerning the operation of the commissaries;

(c) To clear ex customs and excise warehouse, free of duty or other restrictions, equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of the United Nations peace-keeping operation or for resale in the commissaries provided for above;

(d) To re-export or otherwise dispose of such equipment, as far as it is still usable, all unconsumed provisions, supplies and other goods so imported or cleared ex customs and excise warehouse which are not transferred, or otherwise disposed of, on terms and conditions to be agreed upon, to the competent local authorities of the [host country/territory] or to an entity nominated by them.

To the end that such importation, clearances, transfer or exportation may be effected with the least possible delay, a mutually satisfactory procedure, including documentation, shall be agreed between the United Nations peace-keeping operation and the Government at the earliest possible date.

V. FACILITIES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION

Premises required for conducting the operational and administrative activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and for accommodating members of the peace-keeping operation

16. The Government of [host country] shall provide without cost to the United Nations peace-keeping operation and in agreement with the Special Representative/Commander such areas for headquarters, camps or other premises as may be necessary for the conduct of the operational and administrative activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and for the accommodation of the members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation. Without prejudice to the fact that all such premises remain [host country] territory, they shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the United Nations. Where United Nations troops are co-located with military personnel of the host country, a permanent, direct and immediate access by the United Nations peace-keeping operation to those premises shall be guaranteed.

17. The Government undertakes to assist the United Nations peace-keeping operation as far as possible in obtaining and making available, where applicable, water, electricity and other facilities free of charge, or, where this is not possible, at the most favourable rate, and in the case of interruption or threatened interruption of service, to give as far as is within its powers the same priority to the needs of the United Nations peace-keeping operation as to essential government services. Where such utilities or facilities are not provided free of charge, payment shall be made by the United Nations peace-keeping operation on

terms to be agreed with the competent authority. The United Nations peace-keeping operation shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of facilities so provided.

18. The United Nations peace-keeping operation shall have the right, where necessary, to generate, within its premises, electricity for its use and to transmit and distribute such electricity.

19. The United Nations alone may consent to the entry of any government officials or of any other person not member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation to such premises.

Provisions, supplies and services, and sanitary arrangements

20. The Government undertakes to assist the United Nations peace-keeping operation as far as possible in obtaining equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods and services from local sources required for its subsistence and operations. In making purchases on the local market, the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall, on the basis of observations made and information provided by the Government in that respect, avoid any adverse effect on the local economy. The Government shall exempt the United Nations peace-keeping operation from general sales taxes in respect of all official local purchases.

21. The United Nations peace-keeping operation and the Government shall co-operate with respect to sanitary services and shall extend to each other the fullest co-operation in matters concerning health, particularly with respect to the control of communicable diseases, in accordance with international conventions.

Recruitment of local personnel

22. The United Nations peace-keeping operation may recruit locally such personnel as it requires. Upon the request of the Special Representative/Commander, the Government undertakes to facilitate the recruitment of qualified local staff by the United Nations peace-keeping operation and to accelerate the process of such recruitment.

Currency

23. The Government undertakes to make available to the United Nations peace-keeping operation, against reimbursement in mutually acceptable currency, [local] currency required for the use of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, including the pay of its members, at the rate of exchange most favourable to the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

VI. STATUS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION

Privileges and immunities

24. The Special Representative, the Commander of the military component of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, the head of the United Nations civilian police, and such high-ranking members of the Special Representative/Commander's staff as may be agreed upon with the Government shall have the status specified in sections 19 and 27 of the Convention, provided that the privileges and immunities therein referred to shall be those accorded to diplomatic envoys by [national or international] law.

25. Members of the United Nations Secretariat assigned to the civilian component to serve with the United Nations peace-keeping operation remain officials of the United Nations entitled to the privileges and immunities of articles V and VII of the Convention.

26. Military observers, United Nations civilian police and civilian personnel other than United Nations officials whose names are for the purpose notified to the Government by the Special Representative/Commander shall be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI of the Convention.

27. Military personnel of national contingents assigned to the military component of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall have the privileges and immunities specifically provided for in the present Agreement.

28. Unless otherwise specified in the present Agreement, locally recruited members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall enjoy the immunities concerning official acts and exemption from taxation and national service obligations provided for in sections 18 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention.

29. Members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall be exempt from taxation on the pay and emoluments received from the United Nations or from a participating State and any income received from outside [host country/territory]. They shall also be exempt from all other direct taxes, except municipal rates for services enjoyed, and from all registration fees and charges.

30. Members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall have the right to import free of duty their personal effects in connection with their arrival in [host country/territory]. They shall be subject to the laws and regulations of [host country/territory] governing customs and foreign exchange with respect to personal property not required by them by reason of their presence in [host country/territory] with the United Nations peace-keeping operation. Special facilities will be granted by the Government for the speedy processing of entry and exit formalities for all members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, including the military component, upon prior written notification. On departure from [host country/territory], members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation may, notwithstanding the above-mentioned exchange regulations, take with them such funds as the Special Representative/Commander certifies were received in

pay and emoluments from the United Nations or from a participating State and are a reasonable residue thereof. Special arrangements shall be made for the implementation of the present provisions in the interests of the Government and the members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

31. The Special Representative/Commander shall co-operate with the Government and shall render all assistance within his power in ensuring the observance of the customs and fiscal laws and regulations of [host country territory] by the members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, in accordance with the present Agreement.

Entry, residence and departure

32. The Special Representative/Commander and members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall, whenever so required by the Special Representative/Commander, have the right to enter into, reside in and depart from [host country/territory].

33. The Government of [host country/territory] undertakes to facilitate the entry into and departure from [host country/territory] of the Special Representative/Commander and members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and shall be kept informed of such movement. For that purpose, the Special Representative/Commander and members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall be exempt from passport and visa regulations and immigration inspection and restrictions on entering into or departing from [host country/territory]. They shall also be exempt from any regulations governing the residence of aliens in [host country/territory], including registration, but shall not be considered as acquiring any right to permanent residence or domicile in [host country/territory].

34. For the purpose of such entry or departure, members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall only be required to have: (a) an individual or collective movement order issued by or under the authority of the Special Representative/Commander or any appropriate authority of a participating State; and (b) a personal identity card issued in accordance with paragraph 35 of the present Agreement, except in the case of first entry, when the personal identity card issued by the appropriate authorities of a participating State shall be accepted in lieu of the said identity card.

Identification

35. The Special Representative/Commander shall issue to each member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation before or as soon as possible after such member's first entry into [host country/territory], as well as to all locally recruited personnel, a numbered identity card, which shall show full name, date of birth, title or rank, service (if appropriate) and photograph. Except as provided for in paragraph 34 of the present Agreement, such identity card shall be the only document required of a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

36. Members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation as well as locally recruited personnel shall be required to present, but not to surrender, their [United Nations peace-keeping operation] identity cards upon demand of an appropriate official of the Government.

Uniform and arms

37. Military members and the United Nations civilian police of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall wear, while performing official duties, the national military or police uniform of their respective States with standard United Nations accoutrements. United Nations Security Officers and Field Service Officers may wear the United Nations uniform. The wearing of civilian dress by the above-mentioned members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation may be authorized by the Special Representative/Commander at other times. Military members and civilian police of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and United Nations Security Officers designated by the Special Representative/Commander may possess and carry arms while on duty in accordance with their orders.

Permits and licences

38. The Government agrees to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or licence issued by the Special Representative/Commander for the operation by any member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, including locally recruited personnel, of any [United Nations peace-keeping operation] transport or communication equipment and for the practice of any profession or occupation in connection with the functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, provided that no licence to drive a vehicle or pilot an aircraft shall be issued to any person who is not already in possession of an appropriate and valid licence.

39. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 37, the Government further agrees to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or licence issued by the Special Representative/Commander to a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation for the carrying or use of firearms or ammunition in connection with the functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

Military police, arrest and transfer of custody, and mutual assistance

40. The Special Representative shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of discipline and good order among members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, as well as locally recruited personnel. To this end personnel designated by the Special Representative/Commander shall police the premises of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and such areas where its members are deployed. Elsewhere such personnel shall be employed only subject to arrangements with the Government and in liaison with it in so far as such employment is necessary to maintain discipline and order among members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

41. The military police of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall have the power of arrest over the military members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation. Military personnel placed under arrest outside their own contingent

areas shall be transferred to their contingent Commander for appropriate disciplinary action. The personnel mentioned in paragraph 40 above may take into custody any other person on the premises of the United Nations peace-keeping operation. Such other person shall be delivered immediately to the nearest appropriate official of the Government for the purpose of dealing with any offence or disturbance on such premises.

42. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 24 and 26, officials of the Government may take into custody any member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation:

(a) When so requested by the Special Representative/Commander; or

(b) When such a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation is apprehended in the commission or attempted commission of a criminal offence. Such person shall be delivered immediately, together with any weapons or other item seized, to the nearest appropriate representative of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, whereafter the provisions of paragraph 47 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

43. When a person is taken into custody under paragraph 41 or paragraph 42 (b), the United Nations peace-keeping operation or the Government, as the case may be, may make a preliminary interrogation but may not delay the transfer of custody. Following such transfer, the person concerned shall be made available upon request to the arresting authority for further interrogation.

44. The United Nations peace-keeping operation and the Government shall assist each other in carrying out all necessary investigations into offences in respect of which either or both have an interest, in the production of witnesses and in the collection and production of evidence, including the seizure of and, if appropriate, the handing over of items connected with an offence. The handing over of any such items may be made subject to their return within the terms specified by the authority delivering them. Each shall notify the other of the disposition of any case in the outcome of which the other may have an interest or in which there has been a transfer of custody under the provisions of paragraphs 41-43.

45. The Government shall ensure the prosecution of persons subject to its criminal jurisdiction who are accused of acts in relation to the United Nations peace-keeping operation or its members which, if committed in relation to the forces of the Government, would have rendered such acts liable to prosecution.

Jurisdiction

46. All members of the United Nations peace-keeping operation including locally recruited personnel shall be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity. Such immunity shall continue even after they cease to be members of or employed by the United Nations peace-keeping operation and after the expiration of the other provisions of the present Agreement.

47. Should the Government consider that any member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation has committed a criminal offence, it shall promptly inform the Special Representative/Commander and present to him any evidence available to it. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 24:

(a) If the accused person is a member of the civilian component or a civilian member of the military component, the Special Representative/Commander shall conduct any necessary supplementary inquiry and then agree with the Government whether or not criminal proceedings should be instituted. Failing such agreement, the question shall be resolved as provided in paragraph 53 of the present Agreement.

(b) Military members of the military component of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective participating States in respect of any criminal offences which may be committed by them in [host country/territory].

48. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will obtain assurances from Governments of participating States that they will be prepared to exercise jurisdiction with respect to crimes or offences which may be committed by members of their national contingents serving with the peace-keeping operation. h/

49. If any civil proceeding is instituted against a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation before any court of [host country/territory], the Special Representative/Commander shall be notified immediately, and he shall certify to the court whether or not the proceeding is related to the official duties of such member:

(a) If the Special Representative/Commander certifies that the proceeding is related to official duties, such proceeding shall be discontinued and the provisions of paragraph 51 of the present Agreement shall apply.

(b) If the Special Representative certifies that the proceeding is not related to official duties, the proceeding may continue. If the Special Representative/Commander certifies that a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation is unable because of official duties or authorized absence to protect his interests in the proceeding, the court shall at the defendant's request suspend the proceeding until the elimination of the disability, but for not more than ninety days. Property of a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation that is certified by the Special Representative/Commander to be needed by the defendant for the fulfilment of his official duties shall be free from seizure for the satisfaction of a judgement, decision or order. The personal liberty of a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation shall not be restricted in a

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h/ This provision has been inserted in the model agreement in order that all issues pertaining to this section be covered. Upon conclusion of a specific agreement, the provision in question could instead be inserted in a memorandum of understanding where further clarifications on the terms of an agreement are usually provided.

civil proceeding, whether to enforce a judgement, decision or order, to compel an oath or for any other reason.

Deceased members

50. The Special Representative/Commander shall have the right to take charge of and dispose of the body of a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation who dies in [host country/territory], as well as that member's personal property located within [host country/territory], in accordance with United Nations procedures.

VII. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

51. Except as provided in paragraph 53, any dispute or claim of a private law character to which the United Nations peace-keeping operation or any member thereof is a party and over which the courts of [host country/territory] do not have jurisdiction because of any provision of the present Agreement, shall be settled by a standing claims commission to be established for that purpose. One member of the commission shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, one member by the Government and a chairman jointly by the Secretary-General and the Government. If no agreement as to the chairman is reached within thirty days of the appointment of the first member of the commission, the President of the International Court of Justice may, at the request of either the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Government, appoint the chairman. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the same method prescribed for the original appointment, provided that the thirty-day period there prescribed shall start as soon as there is a vacancy in the chairmanship. The commission shall determine its own procedures, provided that any two members shall constitute a quorum for all purposes (except for a period of thirty days after the creation of a vacancy) and all decisions shall require the approval of any two members. The awards of the commission shall be final and binding, unless the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government permit an appeal to a tribunal established in accordance with paragraph 53. The awards of the commission shall be notified to the parties and, if against a member of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, the Special Representative/Commander or the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall use his best endeavours to ensure compliance.

52. Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled by the administrative procedures to be established by the Special Representative/Commander.

53. Any other dispute between the United Nations peace-keeping operation and the Government, and any appeal that both of them agree to allow from the award of the claims commission established pursuant to paragraph 51 shall, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, be submitted to a tribunal of three arbitrators. The provisions relating to the establishment and procedures of the claims commission shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the establishment and procedures of the tribunal. The decisions of the tribunal shall be final and binding on both parties.

54. All differences between the United Nations and the Government of [host country/territory] arising out of the interpretation or application of the present arrangements which involve a question of principle concerning the Convention shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure of section 30 of the Convention. i/

VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

55. The Special Representative/Commander and the Government may conclude supplemental arrangements to the present Agreement.

IX. LIAISON

56. The Special Representative/Commander and the Government shall take appropriate measures to ensure close and reciprocal liaison at every appropriate level.

X. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

57. Wherever the present Agreement refers to the privileges, immunities and rights of the United Nations peace-keeping operation and to the facilities the [host country/territory] undertakes to provide to the United Nations peace-keeping operation, the Government shall have the ultimate responsibility for the implementation and fulfilment of such privileges, immunities, rights and facilities by the appropriate local [host country/territory] authorities.

58. The present Agreement is concluded for the sole purpose of assisting in the implementation of Security Council/General Assembly resolution [number and date of resolution] and has no bearing upon the respective positions of the parties concerning the status of [territory]. j/

59. The present Agreement shall enter into force on ...

60. The present Agreement shall remain in force until the departure of the final element of the United Nations peace-keeping operation from [host country/territory] except that:

(a) The provisions of paragraphs 46 and 53 [and 54] k/ shall remain in force.

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i/ In case the other party to the present Agreement is a party to the Convention.

j/ The insertion of this provision in an agreement is subject to its relevancy.

k/ See footnote i.

(b) The provisions of paragraph 51 shall remain in force until all claims have been settled that arose prior to the termination of the present Agreement and were submitted prior to or within three months of such termination.

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A

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 44/40 of 4 December 1989 in order to inform the General Assembly of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to fulfil the requests addressed to him in that resolution to report on various aspects of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

2. In paragraph 15 of resolution 44/40 A, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. That report will be submitted separately as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

3. In resolution 44/40 B, which deals with Israeli policies in the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and in resolution 44/40 C, which deals with the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), the General Assembly called upon all States to adopt a number of measures concerning relations with Israel and called upon the States concerned to abide by the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions. In order to fulfil his reporting responsibility under the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General, in July 1990, addressed notes verbales to the Permanent Representative of Israel and to the permanent representatives of the other Member States and requested them to inform him of any steps their Governments had taken or envisaged taking concerning implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. As at 5 October 1990, replies had been received from Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic. Those replies are reproduced in section II of the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

In the note dated 25 July 1990 you requested the Governments of Member States to inform you by 5 September 1990 of any measures taken or contemplated in the context of the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 44/40 A to C, adopted on 4 December 1989, on the situation in the Middle East.

In that connection, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Senegal was one of the first African countries to break off diplomatic relations with Israel.

In addition, already at a very early stage, Senegal showed solidarity with and fully supported the Palestinian people in its noble and just struggle.

As a result, Senegal had the privilege of chairing the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People right from the outset.

In fulfilling that responsibility, it has consistently worked and continues to work towards a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question.

With regard more particularly to resolution 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, the Senegalese Government has never established a diplomatic mission in Israel or, with yet stronger reason, in the Holy City of Jerusalem, whose liberation is one of its major concerns.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

We are striving for peace in our region through the creation of just and lasting solutions to the crises that are increasing the tens[illegible]n there. Accordingly, the Syrian Arab Republic is striving for a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of United Nations resolutions and through an International Peace Conference, already convened in 1973 under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. We believe that this Conference's resumption of its work could form a suitable opportunity for the achievement of a just and stable peace.